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**FROM THE GIFT OF  
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The Rev.<sup>d</sup> F. Dunn Broughton  
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*Engraved for Mr. Willits' Memoir of Harvards Parish.*

**MEMOIR**  
**OF**  
**HAWARDEN PARISH,**  
**FLINTSHIRE,**  
**CONTAINING SHORT INTRODUCTORY NOTICES**  
**OF**  
**THE PRINCES**  
**OF**  
**NORTH WALES;**

**SO FAR AS TO**

*Connect, and Elucidate, Distant and Obscure Events.*

**BY**

---

**A PARISHIONER.**

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**"NOTHING EXTENUATE NOR SET DOWN OUGHT IN MALICE."**

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**Chester :**

*Printed by J. Fletcher, Foregate-street.*

**1822.**

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**WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.**

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## INSCRIPTION.

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MY FRIENDS, AND FELLOW PARISHIONERS.

*A painful Rheumatic affection, has now confined me to my House for more than Three Years. In the early part of this Affliction, I began to collect and arrange what materials were in my reach, as preparatory to the formation of our PARISH HISTORY, hoping, in the humble office of a COMPILER, to render myself still of some service to YOU, and at the same time, to enliven the cheerless hours of MY OWN confinement; my efforts, however, have but in part succeeded, and your clemency and countenance are necessary, to foster the production. It is common for those who attempt such an undertaking, to seek support and shelter from the GREAT, who have it in their power to reward them, or, at least, to promote the circulation and sale of their labors, which may ultimately produce such a result. But THIS POOR, neglected, friendless, and unfortunate offspring, falls like an illegitimate bantling, upon the Parish sufferance, and my solicitude is, for ITS SUPPORT; I therefore implore you to take it under your saving protection. Its present suit is only patch-work, and of a motley hue, but infant productions of this kind, are never perfect. As the Infant grows up to Manhood, under the care and anxiety of his Parent, so such productions as the present, by receiving communications and support from gratuitous hands, at length assume a better complexion, and a more alluring appearance; and become*

*more pleasant, as they become more perfect. I, therefore, conjure you, my Friends and Neighbours, to give it a general welcome, and the Overseer is requested, if he detect its vagrancy in the neighbouring parishes, to shut not up his bowels of compassion from it ; nor, in the plenitude of his power, to consign it to the Poor-house.*

*My residence among you, during a lapse of almost Forty-five years, of which Thirty-six were engaged in the discharge of the laborious duties of the Grammar School, impresses my mind with confidence of receiving your acquiescence in, and support of, this first attempt to throw some light upon past times within this Parish, and of eliciting your best endeavors to contribute to its improvement, whether by affording additional matter, or correcting its unavoidable errors, which will ever confer the greatest obligation upon*

*Your Old Friend,*

*And Faithful Servant,*

THE COMPILER.

*Hawarden, Oct. 10, 1822.*





To write a PARISH HISTORY, is a task of by no means easy accomplishment, and oftentimes ungracious in detail, even where it were most to be wished acceptable. Eccentricities and faults will occasionally mingle in the best characters, and no picture will be acceptable to a judicious eye, if it have not its proper share of shade and sunshine. It is the business of the HISTORIAN, therefore, to represent faithfully, characters and things, as they rise to his inquiry, and his Readers will easily appreciate and apply them. Were the materials adequate, the Memorialist of this Parish might, with tolerable accuracy, represent, as in so many pictures, the different ages that have passed away---he might exhibit the Manners, Customs, and Dress of the People of each succeeding age, and consequently mark their Improvements---might trace their Progress in the Arts, and pursue them thro' their first simple, though daring attempts, to search for the Minerals, hidden beneath the surface of their soil ; and note the change of improvement of their several Instruments, whether used in Mining or Agriculture. But, alas! these materials are wanting ; and after rummaging heretofore undisturbed shelves, of ancient, but worthless Records---deciphering almost illegible Parchments, and worm-eaten bundles of unimportant Papers, the inquirer finds little to repay his labors, and even that little so unconnected, perhaps, with the objects of his research, that he has ample occasion to regret that such want of attention, should at all times have prevailed, of noting Memoranda for Posterity. All are

greatly indebted to Cromwell, Earl of Essex, for the idea of Parish Registers, (Hen. VIII. 1536) whereby the dates of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, are ascertainable; and it would have been well if a Second Register\* had been ordered, wherein the Clergyman, Clerk, or Church-warden, should have annually collected every other legitimate Parish Occurrence.† Such documents through the Kingdom, would have afforded a vast source of information, and of course much intellectual pleasure; but of such records this Parish is particularly barren---almost a blank; for scraps of intelligence of its Early History, must be collected from records in the neighboring counties, in portions of which, its great proprietors have either been principal or dependent, and from such distant sources is all knowledge of it derived. If, therefore, this Memoir be not as complete as could be wished, it is as much so as present inquiry, and access to records could make it; and if it should prove devoid of that information and amusement, which might be expected, it may yet serve to rouse some abler Compiler to a similar undertaking, who may ultimately better succeed.

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\* For this Second Register, such a remark as the following, from the Register of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, would be better suited:—"During the Commonwealth, the Established Church lost its authority and sanctity. It was customary for the Banns of Marriage to be proclaimed on three market days, in Newgate Market, and the parties were afterwards married at a place of meeting *called the Church*."

† In Iceland, every Clergyman keeps a Register of the age, condition, character, conduct, and ability of every person within his Parish, for the inspection of the Dean, at his Annual Visitation.







## HAWARDEN.

PENARLÂG, OR MONTALT,

**I**S a Market Town, in the county of Flint, seated upon a beautiful eminence, about six miles west of the city of Chester.

At the latter end of the eighth century, about the year 790, Offa, King of Mercia, cut the Dyke, called Clawdd Offa, from the mouth of the river Dee, to the mouth of the river Wye, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, a distance of perhaps 100 miles, as a boundary betwixt his kingdom of Mercia, and that of Wales, and at this period Hawarden was under the dominion of the Mercians or Saxons, and continued so, for almost a century, and during this Saxon usurpation, it is probable, it received the name of Weorden, or Haweorden, which, in the Saxon language, is equivalent to the Welsh name, signifying the Head Land above the Lake. Offa died 796. Conon Tindaythwy, was then Prince of Wales : he was succeeded by his son-in-law,

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Merfyn Frych,\* King of Man, who was the father of Roderic the Great, the next succeeding Prince and Governor of Wales. He left by will, the dominion of North Wales, to his eldest son Anarawd, who succeeded 877. Soon after this, the Britons in Cumberland, were so disturbed by the constant incursions of the Danes and Saxons, that they quitted that country, in search of a more peaceable retreat, and directed their course to Gwynedd, or North Wales, under the conduct of their leader, Hobert; and Anarawd, willing to dislodge the Saxons from a territory, which had been formerly a portion of Wales, granted to Hobert and his followers, the country lying between Conway and Cheshire, providing they could possess themselves of it. Animated by this offer, they set to work, and with unexampled bravery, dispossessed the Saxons, and settled in their new acquisition. To recover their territories, and if possible to wipe away their late disgrace, the Mercians collected a great force, and advanced into Wales; but the North Britons, assisted by Anarawd, gave them such a warm reception, that victory was the consequence, and they afterwards remained in possession. Anarawd died 913, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edwal Foel. In 939, Cadelh, the son of a Welsh Nobleman, was seized by the English, for some now unknown cause, and thrown into prison. To revenge this indignity, Elwal, and his brother Elis,

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\* Cilmen Troed-dda, the ancestor of the Glynne family, was contemporary with this Prince.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

collected a body of forces, and advanced against the enemy, but were unfortunately both slain in battle. Edwal left six sons, Meyric, Jevaf, Jago, Conan, Edwal Fychan, and Roderic;—Elis left one son, Conan, and a daughter, named Trawst,\* who was the

\* The Welsh having recovered the country, from Conway to Chester, there is reason to believe that Sitsylht, who married Trawst, was made Governor of Penarlâg, or Hawarden Castle,—a very important trust, as being on the borders of their enemies, the Mercians; and this is further corroborated by a Saxon manuscript, of the translation of which, the following is said to be a true copy:—

“ In the sixth year of the reign of Conan (ap Elis ap Anarawd) King of (Gwyneth or) North Wales (which was about A. D. 946) there was in the Christian Temple, at a place called Harden, in the Kingdom of North Wales, a Rood loft, in which was placed an image of the Virgin Mary, with a very large cross, which was in the hands of the image, called Holy Rood; about this time there happened a very hot and dry summer, so dry, that there was not grass for the cattle; upon which, most of the inhabitants went and prayed to the image, or Holy Rood, that it would cause it to rain, but to no purpose: amongst the rest, the Lady Trawst (whose husband's name was Sytsylht, a Nobleman and Governor of Harden Castle) went to pray to the said Holy Rood, and she praying earnestly and long, the image, or Holy Rood, fell down upon her head and killed her; upon which a great uproar was raised, and it was concluded and resolved upon, to try the said image for the murder of the said Lady Trawst, and a Jury was summoned for this purpose, whose names were as follow, viz.

Hincot of Hancot, Span of Mancot,

Leech and Leach, and Cumberbeach;

Peet and Pate, with Corbin of the Gate,

Milling and Hughet, with Gill and Pughet;—

who, upon examination of evidences, declare the said Lady Trawst, to be wilfully murdered by the said Holy Rood, and guilty of the murder, and also guilty in not answering the many petitioners; but whereas the said Holy Rood being very old and done, she was ordered to be hanged—but Span opposed that, saying, they wanted rain, and it would be best to drown her—but was fiercely opposed by Corbin, who answered, as she was Holy Rood, they had no right to kill her, but he advised to lay her on the sands of the River, below Harden Castle, from whence they might see what became of

mother of Conan ap Sitsylht—Gruffydd ap Sitsylht, and Blethyn ap Confyn, the two last of whom were afterwards Princes of Wales.

Edwal's children being young, Hywel Dda,\* Prince of South Wales, and Powis, was chosen Governor of

her, which was accordingly done;† soon after which, the tide of the sea came and carried the said image to some low land (being an island) near the walls of the city called *Caer Leon* (supposed Chester,) where it was found the next day, drowned and dead; upon which the inhabitants of *Caer Leon*, buried it at the place where found, and erected a monument of stone over it, with this inscription :—

“ The Jews their God did crucify,  
The Hardeners their's did drown;  
'Cause with their wants she'd not comply,  
And lies under this cold stone.

It is supposed the above inscription caused the low land to have the application of *Rood Eye*, or *Rood Dee*, being the name given to that River, on this occasion, for before it was called the River *Usk*.”

† Solon, the Grecian Legislator, to shew his abhorrence of murder, created a law, whereby inanimate things that were the cause of any person's death, should be immediately banished the Kingdom.

\* Hywel Dda has been dignified with the title of the Welsh Justinian, though the principles upon which he founded his laws had been long acknowledged. To form some idea of the rudeness of these times it may be sufficient to observe, that the Royal Mansion, consisted only of a great hall, parlour, buttery, stable, dog-kennel, granary, bake-house, and bed-rooms. The beds were of straw, and such was the case in England, even in the 13th century. The great Officers of the Court were, the Mayor of the palace, domestic Chaplain, the Steward, the Falconer, the Court Justiciary, the President of the Grooms, the Huntsman, the Poet, and the King's Serjeant, who had to command silence in the King's hall, at dinner, by striking upon a particular pillar. Inferior people slept upon rushes, covered with a coarse cloth. Shakespear in Henry the 4th, makes Owen Glyndwr say,

“ She bids you  
Upon the wanton *rushes* lay you down,  
And rest your gentle head upon her lap.”

Nay, so late as Henry the 8th, Erasmus ascribes the frequent disorders in England, to nastiness and slovenly habits; he says, the floors are commonly

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

North Wales, and his prudence justified the choice. He died 949 ; Jevaf and Jago, sons of Edwal, succeeded, Meyric being set aside from incapacity. These two brothers made themselves masters of South Wales, and Powis. In 965, Edgar King of England, wasted their country on account of the non-payment of a tribute which had been imposed by King Athelstan, 933, and in part allowed by the laws of Hywel Dda ; but which was now commuted for an annual tribute of 300 Wolves' heads,\* a scheme which in little more than two years, eradicated the whole race. In 968, Jago laid hands upon his brother Jevaf, and kept him a perpetual prisoner. In 972, Hywel the son of Jevaf, vanquished his uncle Jago, and succeeded to the Government, but Jago having fled to Edgar King of England, engaged him in his cause, and advanced with a victorious army through this parish as far as Bangor,

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of clay strewed with rushes, under which lies an ancient collection of beer, grease, bones, spittle, excrements of dogs, and cats, and every thing that is filthy. Hollingshed also informs us, that the houses consisted in wattling, plaistered with clay, with scarcely a chimney to the houses, even in large towns, and that people slept on straw pallets, with a round log under their heads for a pillow, and almost all their utensils were of wood. In their Feasts it was customary with the Welsh always to stand and wait upon their guests—this was a very ancient custom. When Abraham entertained the three Messengers on their way from Salem to Sodom, he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them, and stood by them under the tree, and they did eat.

\* Solon flourished about 600 years before the Christian Era. Edgar King of England, lived 960 years after the Christian Era. The former extirpated Wolves out of the Kingdom of Attica, by giving a reward of five drachmas upon every He-Wolf, and the latter extirpated that ravenous breed from England and Wales, by laying a tribute as above upon the Welsh.

where Hywel was compelled to submit to terms, and admit his uncle Jago to a share in the Government. After this adjustment the two Princes accompanied the King back to *Caer Leon*, or *Chester*, where by appointment he was met by *Kenneth King of the Scots*, *Malcolm King of Cumberland*, *Macon King of Man*, *Dyfuwal*, *Sifrethus*, and *Ithel*, three British Kings, and these eight Princes rowed him up the *River Dee*, from his Palace to the Monastery of *St. John Baptist*, and back again.\* In 977, Hywel quarrelled with his uncle Jago, marched against him, seized him, and kept him a close prisoner. In 984, irritated by the incursions of the English into his territories, he advanced with an Army into England, but perished in the expedition, and left no issue. His brother *Cadwalhon* succeeded, but was soon dispossessed by *Meredith*, the son of *Owen*, Prince of South Wales, who in his turn was compelled to surrender North

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\* In *Edgar's* reign the vice of drunkenness (said to be introduced by the Danes) had risen to such an alarming height, that through the advice of *Dunstan*, it was ordained that drinking cups should have in them knobs, or pins, or pegs of brass, or other materials, at certain distances, and that no person, under a stated fine, should drink himself, or cause others to drink at one draught, more than was contained between two of those knobs, &c. Hence the expressions "a merry peg, or a merry pin, a peg too high, or a peg too low, peg for peg, &c." but this proved an injury, rather than a good, and caused more excess in drinking. *Jack Cade*, in *Shakespeare's Henry 6th* says, "The three hooped pot, shall have ten hoops;" and in *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1595, it is said, "I believe hoops in quart pots were invented to that end, that every man should take his hoop and no more." Gaming to excess was of Saxon origin; the loser was often a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Wales, in 992, to Edwal, the son of Meyric, the rightful heir. In his reign Swane the son of Harold, landed in North Wales, and in endeavouring to oppose his progress, Edwal was slain, leaving behind him an infant son, named Jago. "Woe unto that Kingdom whose Prince is a child!" A man of the name of Aedan, without any claim, and almost unknown, had now the address to get himself preferred to the Government, 1003, and reigned twelve years without effecting any thing worthy of record: at length, about the year 1015, Llewelyn ap Sitsylht laying claim to North Wales, as descended from Trawst, daughter to Elis, second son of Anarawd, who was the eldest son of Roderic the Great; and to South Wales, as having married Angharad, the daughter and heiress of Meredith, Prince of South Wales, now asserted his pretended right, and advancing in battle against Aedan, slew him, together with his four sons. Llewelyn in his general Government was prudent and moderate, and might be called a courageous and prosperous Prince; but about the year 1023,\* Hywel, and Meredith, sons of Edwyn, conspired against him and slew him, leaving an only son, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, a minor. Jago, the true heir, now succeeded, being in vain opposed by

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\* An Irish M. S. in the Stow Library, written before 1064, records, that Donnachad, and Teig, brothers, reigned joint Kings of Munster, and that Teig was murdered at the instance of his brother, 1023. After which follows "Leobelin Ri Britain m. c." that is Llewelyn King of the Britons died this year. After the name Llewelyn, its origin is marked by the separation of the two words Leo-Belini, i. e. the Lion of the God Baal. Bel or Belinus was the God of the Druids.

Hywel, and Meredith, who sometime afterwards met with a merited death. In 1037, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht, rebelled against Jago, who was slain in battle, leaving a son named Conan, and Gruffydd succeeded to the Sovereignty. He was a powerful Prince, and spiritedly defended his territories, against the English and Danes. In 1054, Algar Earl of Chester, was convicted of treason by King Edward the Confessor, and being banished, fled to Gruffydd for protection and support, and after a successful battle fought near Hereford, he obtained his pardon, and got him reinstated in his Earldom. Two years after this, 1056, Algar again fell into the like disgrace, and being again protected by Gruffydd, Edward was so provoked, that he dispatched an Army into North Wales, and burnt his Palace, at Ruthlan, together with his Fleet in the harbour. At the same time, the English under Harold; the son of Earl Godwyn, were making advances into South Wales; in opposing whom, Gruffydd was treacherously murdered, 1064, and his head sent to Harold, as a peace offering. Blethyn and Rywalhon, the half brothers of the fallen Prince, now succeeded at the appointment of King Edward, though Conan ap Jago ap Edwal was the right heir. In 1066, William the Conqueror, setting aside the Saxon line, established himself as King of England. The next year a rebellion was raised against the reigning Welsh Princes, by Meredith and Ithel, sons of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, and Rywalhon fell in the conflict, 1070, after which



## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Blethyn ruled alone till 1073, when he was basely murdered. He is characterized as a great and valorous Prince, and an observer of justice and equity towards his subjects. Trahaern ap Caradoc, his cousin German, next succeeded to the injury of Gruffydd son of Conan, son of Jago ap Edwal. Gruffydd endeavouring to right himself, took possession of Anglesea, and was making further progress, but meeting with a reverse, he invited to his assistance a powerful party of Irish and Scotch, and with their assistance risked a battle, in which Trahaern, and his adherents were all slain, 1079. In Gruffydd, the succession returned to the right line, and so continued to Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of the British blood. In or about 1090, the Norman Conqueror, willing to possess his relations and friends of the principal Estates of his whole Empire, granted to his kinsman Hugh Lupus, whom he made Earl of Chester, the Lordships of Tegengl, and Ry-fonioc, together with all the lands lying upon the Sea shore, from Chester to Conway. To this period Hawarden seems to have been almost overlooked by Historians, but the extensive grant made to Hugh Lupus of the above Lordships, and the whole county of Chester, combined with his own residence at Chester, and Sovereign authority (for he convened his Parliaments, and had his Courts\* of Law, from which there

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\* The Indictments in the Court of Common Law ran, "*Contra dignitatem gladii Cestrie*;" he had his Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The Sword of dignity is preserved in the British Museum.

was no appeal) began to give local consequence to this hitherto comparatively neglected spot. To support his own dignity, and that of his Earldom, he created eight subordinate Barons : Nigel, Baron of Halton ; Robert, Baron of Montalt, or Hawarden ; William Maldebeng, Baron of Nantwich ; Richard Vernon, Baron of Shipbrooke ; Robert Fitz-Hugh, Baron of Malpas ; Hamon de Massie, Baron of Dunham ; Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinderton ; and Nicholas, Baron of Stockport ; Hugo de Mara, or Hugh Fitz Norman, was the first Norman grantee of the Cheshire possessions of the Barons of Montalt, viz. lands in Coddington,\* Lea,† Boslee,‡ &c. &c. which pos-

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\* Coddington is about nine miles distant from Chester ; Hugh de Mara, the founder of the Barony of Montalt, presented this Church to the Abbey of St. Werburg, in Chester, 1093, which appears to be about the time of its foundation. The Manor was held as of the Manor of Hawarden, in the reign of Henry the 6th, by Sir Philip Botilie, who sold it to William Massie, and the Manor is now vested in the Rev. Richard Massie, A. M. of Chester.

† Lea cum Newbold, is distant from Congleton, about five miles ; Hugh de Mara, granted the tithes to the Abbey of St. Werburg ; the Manor was conveyed as hereafter to Isabella ; one part of it is now vested in the Leghs, of Lyme, and the other in John White, Esq.

‡ Lee and Boslee, or Lee Boslee, a few miles distant from Congleton, passed through the Montalts, Montacutes and Derbys, to the Leghs, but was given to Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, after the battle of Flodden ; it afterwards reverted to the elder branch, and James Earl of Derby, sold it to Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsorth, from whose descendants it passed to the Earl of Harrington ; Hugo de Mara, possessed also Biley, or Biveley, seated upon the Dane, within a mile of Middlewich. From his successors it passed to the Lords of Aldford, and Richard Lord of Aldford, granted it to the Monks of Poulton, after their removal to Dieulacres.

There was another Estate in this township, granted to the Abbot of Dieulacres,

sessions as well as the office of seneschal of the Earldom, were afterwards united in the person of Robert de Montalt, the son of Ralph, the brother of Hugh, who assumed the name of his Castle, Montalt.\* The Barons of the Earldom had extraordinary privileges

by Warin de Bivelie, in exchange for the Vill of Ravenscroft, distant about a mile from Middlewich. See page 32

\* The Writer is aware, that the general notion of the present day, is, that Montalt is exclusively Mold, and this innovation may not be immediately approved of; but he finds nothing in opposition to it, save the accidental resemblance of the name. Lee, in his *Chronicon Cestrense*, published in Daniel King's *Vale Royal*, 1656, says "that Robert Baron of Montalt, i. e. de Monte Alto, that is, continues he, of Hawarden, or Harden Castle, in Flintshire, was Steward of the Palatinate Earldom of Chester; and when Edward 3d, confirmed the exchange between Isabella, and Montacute, it was for the Castle of Hawarden, and Manor thereof, for the Manors of Lee Boslee, and Neston, the Castle and Vill of Mold, the Seneschalship of Chester, making Hawarden the principal place; and upon the forfeiture of the Montacutes' lands to the Crown for treason (Henry 6th,) Hawarden and *its dependencies* were granted to Edward Prince of Wales, 1451. Of this Castle, Manor, &c. a fine was levied to the use of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, with remainder to Sir Thomas Stanley."

Again in an Inq. 34 Edward 3d, Will. de Botley of Wemme, held the Vill of Coddington, from Will. de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, as of his Castle of Hawarden.

And again, Inq. 9 Henry 4th, David de Calveleg, held the Manor of Lee, from Elizabeth Countess of Sarum, as of her Manor of Hawarden. Leices-ter indeed, in his *Prolegomena* published about 1674, says, on the authority of Dugdale, that Robert, brother of Hugh Fitz Norman, assumed the name of his Castle Montalt, or Mold. Now as Hawarden and Mold, were the principal seats of the Barony, the accidental accordance in the names, Mold and Montalt, might easily lead to such a mistake, and indeed it might receive its name from the owners; but to call the small Mount upon which the Baron's residence was, Mons Altus, though nearly surrounded by high and mountainous grounds, seems to be a misnomer; whereas Hawarden, Penarlâg, the headland above the lake, may be said to be fairly translated into Montalt, more particularly when seen from the seat of the Earldom over the Marshes,

upon their several Estates, which extended to the trial, condemnation, and even execution of criminals. The situation of Montalt must of necessity have frequently involved the Barons thereof in the broils, and contentions of the Earl paramount with his Welsh neighbours, though to him alone has historical notice been principally confined; for in 1111, when the Earl of Chester complained to Henry 1st, that Gruffydd ap Conan, permitted the men of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn,\* Lord of Tegengl, to lay waste, burn, and destroy whatever was in their power, in the county of Chester, it is hardly possible that Robert de Montalt should not in some measure have suffered with the Earl. Again in 1145, when Owen Gwynedd razed to the ground the Castle of Mold, putting part of the garrison to the sword, and taking the rest prisoners. Again, in Owen's quarrel with Randle Earl of Chester, whom he defeated at Counsylht, 1149; and lastly when Henry 2d, led his vast army through Chester, and encamped upon Morfa Caer Leon, that is upon Saltney Marsh, under the Castle of Hawarden.

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and in the early inquisitions above noted, Hawarden appears to be the principal seat of the Barony. Moreover, when David the son of Llewelyn, invaded the lands of Roger de Montalt, at Montalt, one article in the accord made between Henry and Llewelyn was, the restitution of his lands in Hawarden, to Robert the successor of Roger de Montalt. These are the circumstances upon which the Writer grounds his opinion. Hawarden, Mons Altus, gave name to the Barony, and the Baron gave name to Mold.

Edwyn,\* the 6th among the Fifteen Tribes of Wales, was titled Prince of Englefield. He was Hywel Dda's great grand-son, and resided at Llŷs Llan Eurgan, or Northop, about the year 1041. He was the ancestor of Owen Glyndwr, and of Owen Tudor.

Of the designs of Henry, the Welsh Prince Owen, having been previously advised, had advanced and pitched his camp at Basingwerk; to surprise which, Henry dispatched the flower of his Army, under his best leaders; but as they passed through Coed Ewlo, in this parish, they were set upon by David and Conan, sons of Owen, and driven back with great slaughter. The King advanced through Counsylvlt to Ruthlan Castle, which he strengthened, and manned; and without effecting any thing of consequence, made peace with Owen. These disturbances and state convulsions could not have taken place, without involving in some degree the Barons of Montalt.

Robert, the first Baron, was succeeded by his son Robert, who had by his wife Leucha, three sons, Ralph, Robert, and William: some time previous to the marriage of this Leucha, the Barons of Halton, who had been long the possessors of the Manor, and Church of Neston, had alienated the said Church and Manor, to the Barons of Montalt, and in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1150, the Church of Neston formed a part of the dower of Leucha, and she, in concert with her sons, Ralph, and William the incumbent of Neston, bestowed the said Church upon the Monastery of St. Werburg, in Chester, about the year 1180, and this gift, upon the death of Ralph, was confirmed by his brother and successor, Robert de Montalt. Notwithstanding this gift and the confirma-

tion thereof by the last Baron, Roger de Montalt, his son and successor, Seneschal and Justice of Chester, refused to recognize the grant, and took possession of the Church with an armed force, and presented it to his younger son Ralph de Montalt. It would therefore seem, that something rendered untenable this grant to the Monks of St. Werburg, for they purchased the restoration of it at a very high price, viz. with the Manor of Brocton, now Bretton, in the parish of Hawarden; the Chapel and Tenement of Sponne, the former of which has long since fallen into ruins, for Willis, in his Survey, observes, that a small part of the wall only, was standing in 1698, and together with these the resignation of the tenths of Hawarden, to the Rector thereof, and a yearly pension of five marks to Ralph de Montalt, to whom Roger had presented it. This appropriation was ratified and confirmed by Pope Honorius 2d, and by Clement 3d, than which authority there could be none greater, for Pope Gregory 7th, Anno 1073, began to extend the Papal power, by excommunicating every Ecclesiastic who should receive a benefice from the hands of a Layman, and every Layman who should take upon him to confer such a benefice, and this power of investitures was retained by the Popes for more than four hundred years.\*

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\* Thus the office of a Bishop, or Inspector, which was originally over small Christian communities, held at private houses, as the Bishops at Phillipi, in time extended itself to Cities, to whole Dioceses, and at length to whole Principalities.

Roger de Montalt, died 1260, having been Chief Justice of Chester, from the year 1257. He left issue two sons, John and Robert, and a sister Leucha, the wife of Philip de Orreby. John died without issue, and Robert succeeded. So far back as the year 1237, the Earldom of Chester, passing from the direct line, through want of male issue, Henry 3d, resumed it, and united it to the Crown. In 1145, he bestowed it upon his son Prince Edward, afterwards Edward 1st. The refractory Simon de Montfort,\* Earl of Leicester, having entered into a conspiracy with Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, they invaded England with an Army of 30,000 men, and advancing into Cheshire, made great depredations within the Earl's territories, and took the Earl himself prisoner. Simon de Montfort, the eldest son of Simon, met Llewelyn, at Hawarden Castle, 1264, and there, in order to promote their respective designs, put a stop to the war; but Edward was obliged to ransom himself with the loss of his Earldom, which now devolved upon Leicester. Robert de Montalt, also was at this juncture dispossessed of his lands. On the 4th of August, 1265, the Earl of

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\* Simon, Count de Montfort, was Lord of great possessions, about ten leagues from Paris; his eldest son succeeded him, to whom a great inheritance in England falling by succession, he transferred his right thereto, to his younger brother Simon de Montfort, who came into England, and was raised to the dignity of Earl of Leicester. He afterwards flew from his allegiance, and joined the refractory Barons in this eventful reign; and by his address became their supreme head, and summoned a Parliament, 1265, which in its composition may be justly deemed the prototype of our present Parliament.

Leicester was slain, at the battle of Evesham, and the rebellious Barons were reduced to submission. In 1267, Llewelyn restored to Robert de Montalt his lands in Hawarden. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of Leicester's exiled family, Llewelyn's attachment was unabated, and he entered into a contract of marriage with Eleanor de Montfort,\* the late Earl's daughter; but who was intercepted on her passage to Wales, and kept a prisoner in the Court of England. This circumstance, joined with an existing misunderstanding and jealousy between the parties, caused an immediate rupture, in which Edward compelled Llewelyn, cooped up within the mountains of Snowdon, to surrender, and to relinquish for ever, all claim to the country lying between Cheshire, and the River Conway, and then delivered up to him his destined bride, 1277. Two years previous to this circumstance, Robert de Montalt died, viz. 1275, and left two sons, Roger the elder, and Robert. This year also, Edward built Flint Castle, and repaired and strengthened that of Rhudlan. The yoke of restraint imposed by Edward upon the Welsh, was too galling to be long endured, and was rendered still more so by the new settlers between Chester and Conway, who were continually harrassing

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\* Llewelyn had by Eleanor de Montfort, Catherine, who married Phillip ap Ivor, Lord of Isconed, in Cardiganshire, and had issue Eleanor Goch, who married Thomas ap Llewelyn, a lineal descendant of Rhys Twdwr, Prince of South Wales, and had issue Helen, who married Gruffydd Vychan, Lord of Glyndyfrdwy, and Cyollaith, who had issue, among others, Owen Glyndwr.



and insulting them; they therefore urged Llewelyn, to make another effort for the recovery of their ancient independence. To render this more feasible, a reconciliation was contrived between Llewelyn, and his brother David, who had become the friend of Edward, and whom he had lately created Earl of Derby; this was effected, and the Earl swore that he would ever after consider Edward as the inveterate enemy of his country. The brothers accordingly took the field in the spring of 1281, and David, having defeated a body of troops sent to oppose him, made Lord Clifford prisoner in Hawarden Castle. Edward, with all possible dispatch, raised an Army, adequate to the expedition, and marched it through Shotwick into Wales, and again compelled Llewelyn to shelter himself within the fastnesses of Snowdon. From this place he was afterwards induced to risque a battle upon the plain, where he was finally defeated, himself slain, and 2000 of his men left dead upon the field, 1282. David, who survived him, was soon after betrayed to Edward, and sent in chains to Shrewsbury, where he was tried by his Peers, as Earl of Derby, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. His head, with that of Llewelyn, was fixed upon the walls of the Tower of London, and his quarters were sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester. Thus perished the last ancient Sovereigns of Wales.

About the year 1286, Roger de Montalt, confirmed

to Sir Richard Massy, of Tatton, all those lands and tenements, cum boscis et wastis, which he had of the grant of Raufe, the son of William de Hawarden,\* in the township of Legh, distant about five miles from Knutsford, and this deed of confirmation is witnessed by Robert Grosvenor, Esq. then Sheriff of Cheshire. This portion of the lands, of the Montalts, has descended to Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton, Esq. M. P. Roger de Montalt, died without issue, some time after 1304; for in that year, he granted to Hugh Brickhull, (see page 33) the Manor of Bretton. At his death, he was seised of the Manor of Framesden, in Suffolk, and also of the Manor of Castle Risingham, as well as of the Manors of Hawarden, Neston, Lee, &c. &c. He was succeeded by his brother Robert. This Robert, was the last of the family of the Montalts, and through want of issue, settled his lands upon Queen Isabella,† with remainder to John of Eltham,‡ the King's brother, and the King con-

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\* It is difficult to ascertain who this Will. de Hawarden was: it is plain, however, that he was not in full authority to make this grant, as a further confirmation would not have been necessary. A William de Hawarden, was Sheriff of Chester, 1267; perhaps this William made the grant, though this admission would lead to further difficulties, for the like distinction attaches to ten persons at least, either as Sheriffs, or Mayors of Chester, from 1267, to 1508; if they had been legitimate branches of the Montalts, there had been no necessity for passing their property to Queen Isabella.

† This infamous woman, the daughter of Philip the Fair of France, and the Queen of Edward 2d, died 1367, at Castle Rising, in Norfolk, where she had been confined since the execution of her favourite Mortimer, 1330. Montalt died about 1327, and was buried at Shuldham, in Norfolk.

‡ John of Eltham, was the second son of Edward 2d, and Queen Isabella,

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

firmed an exchange between William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Queen Isabella, his mother, of one thousand marks, issuing from tin mines in Cornwall, for the Castle and Manor of Hawarden; the Manors of Lee, Boslee, and Neston, the Castle and Vill of Mold, and the Seneschalship of Chester.\* This John of Eltham, was created Earl of Cornwall, in Parliament, 1328.

Sir William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and now proprietor of the Castle, and Manor of Hawarden, &c. &c. is characterized as a magnanimous and generous person, and stiled by Mr. Speed, as the chief star

and so named from his being born there. It was in this Palace, that King Edward the III. gave a sumptuous entertainment to his prisoner King John of France. It was also here, that King Henry the VII. in 1516, created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. See page. 24

\* Here terminated the direct line of the Montalts; but it appears, that the Gerards and Domvilles, are descended from younger branches, and in all probability the Crewes, who bear their Arms.

The meane manor of the township of Over Alderley, in Cheshire, was held by Robert de Montalt, under the Barons of Halton, which manor, together with the lands not settled on the Crown, passed to his aunt Leuca, wife of Philip de Orreby, of Alvanley, sole representative in blood of this family—she had issue one daughter, Agnes, wife of Walkelin de Arderne, to which family this manor passed, and is at present possessed by Lord Arden, of Alvanley. Alvanley was originally Hugh de Mara's: it passed from his descendants to the Fitz Alans, and from them to the Orrebyes.

## THE ARMS OF THE MONTALTS.

Azure, a Lion Rampant. Argent.

CREST.—On a wreath a Lion's gamb erect and erased, Argent, grasping an Oak branch vert. Acorns Or.

SEATS.—Hawarden and Mold.

## D

in the firmament of England. He married, at the instance of Edward 3d, Mary, the last of the family of Goddard Cronan, King of Man, but whose rights were now seized, and usurped, by John Baliol, King of Scotland. To recover these, the King furnished him with soldiers, and shipping, with which he succeeded against Baliol, and was crowned and stiled King of Man, 1344. His son, Sir William de Montacute, sold the Isle of Man, and its royalties, to Sir William Scroop, 1393. Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, was beheaded, and Henry 4th granted the Island to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; he being a turbulent hot headed man, fell under an attainder, but was restored to all his honors and lands, except the Isle of Man, of which he was deprived by Act of Parliament, and the King, in the sixth year of his reign, granted it to Sir John Stanley, his heirs and successors, for ever, with all its royalties, 1406. To return to the Montacutes; their lands were this year, 1406, forfeited for treason, and in the succeeding reign, Henry 5th granted the Advowson of Hawarden, as well as the Lordship and Castle, to Thomas, Duke of Clarence; but he being slain in battle, 1420, the grant returned to Henry 5th, and from him to his son, Henry 6th, who granted it, 1443, to Sir Thomas Stanley, Controller of his Household. In 1450 it was resumed, and granted, 1451, to Edward, Prince of Wales; but in the year 1454 (Henry 6th) a fine was levied of the Castle and Manor of Hawarden, &c. &c. to the use of Richard

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Neville, now Earl of Salisbury, by the Marriage of Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute,\* and grand daughter to John, whose lands were

\* Perhaps there are not in history two men of more extraordinary character, than Richard and George Neville, who were the issue of this match. Richard, the eldest, was that famous Earl of Warwick, and Salisbury, who was dignified by the title of King-maker; he dethroned Henry VI. and placed the Crown upon the head of Edward the IV. who, now considering himself fixed upon the Throne, gave loose to an immoderate love of women, upon which the Earl advised him to marry, and to connect himself with Bona, Princess of Savoy: to this the King consented, and the Earl was immediately dispatched to negotiate a treaty of marriage, but, during his absence, his Majesty espoused Elizabeth Woodville, daughter of Sir Phillip Woodville; whether this was the cause, or the exaltation of the Woodville family, in preference to his own, is now too distant to determine, but the Earl levied forces against Edward, and dethroned him, again setting the Crown upon the head of Henry: but a decisive and bloody battle afterwards fought at Barnet, 14th April, 1471, terminated in the death of Warwick,† and Edward succeeded to the Throne. Shakespeare has made the dying Earl his own historian.

These eyes which now are dimm'd with death's black veil,  
Have been as piercing as the mid-day sun,  
To search the secret treasons of the world:  
The wrinkles in my brows, now fill'd with blood,  
Were liken'd oft to Kingly sepulchres;  
For who liv'd King, but I could dig his grave?  
And who durst smile when Warwick bent his brow?  
Lo! now my glory, smeer'd in dust and blood!  
My parks, my walks, my manners which I had,  
E'en now forsake me, and of all my lands,  
Is nothing left me but my body's length!  
Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust?

† The Earl of Salisbury had four sons, the third, Sir Thomas Neville, was slain at the battle of Wakefield, the last day of the year, 1460; when the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and soon after beheaded at Pomfret. His fourth son, John Neville, at the battle of Hexham, 1463, defeated Queen Margaret, and was in consequence made Earl of Northumberland, which title he afterwards resigned on being created Marquess of Montague. Here perhaps we may note the change of the names; Camden says, the surname Montacute, was changed to Montague; this seems confirmed by an inscription in Norwich Cathedral, over the learned Richard Montague, Bishop of Norwich. "Depositum Montacuti Episcopi, 1641." The Marquess fell with his brother at Barnet. Both were buried at Bisham, in Berkshire, in the Priory founded by the ancestors of the House of Montague.

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forfeited, with remainder to their son-in-law, Sir Thomas Stanley, afterwards created Lord Stanley, and his

George Neville at his instalment into the See of York the 10th of Edward the IV. 1470, entertained most of the Nobility, and Clergy, and his bill of fare was as follows:—300 qrs. of wheat, 350 tons of ale, 410 tons of wine, 1 pipe of spiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1,004 wethers, 300 hogs, 300 calves, 3,000, geese, 3,000 capons, 300 pigs, 100 eurlicus, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2,000 chickens, 4,000 pigeons, 4,000 rabbits, 204 bitterns, 4,000 ducks, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 2000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 quails, 1,000 egrets—heron kind, 200 rees, 400 bucks and does, 1,506 hot pasties, 4,000 cold pasties, 5,000 dishes of jelly, 4,000 cold custards, 2,000 hot custards, 300 pike, 300 bream, 8 seals, 4 porpusses, and 400 tarts, in all 45,112 distinct articles, besides 2,400 bushels of wheat, 26,460 gallons of wine, and 67,200 gallons of ale. At this feast the Earl of Warwick was Steward, the Earl of Bedford, Treasurer, Lord Hastings, Controller, 1,000 servitors, 62 cooks, and 615 menial servants in the kitchen.

Compare this with the bill of fare for the Coronation banquet of George the IV. 12th July, 1821.—7442lbs. of beef, 7135lbs. of veal, 20,474lbs. of mutton, 20 quarters of house lamb, 20 legs of house lamb, 5 saddles of lamb, 55 quarters of grass lamb, 160 lamb sweetbreads, 289 cow-heels, 400 calves feet, 250lbs. of suet, 160 geese, 720 pullets and capons, 1610 chickens, 520 fowls, 1730lbs. of bacon, 550lbs. of lard, 912lbs. of butter, 84 hundreds of eggs. Hot—80 tureens of turtle, 40 of rice, 40 of vermicelli, 80 dishes of turbot, 40 of trout, 40 of salmon, 80 joints of venison, 160 dishes of vegetables, 201 sauceboats of lobsters, 120 butter, 120 mint. Cold—80 dishes of ham, 80 savoury pies, 80 dishes of daubed geese, 80 dishes of savoury cakes, 1190 side dishes of various sorts, 320 dishes of mounted pastry, 320 dishes of small pastry, 400 dishes of jellies and creams, 60 dishes of lobsters, 80 of cray-fish, and 160 of roast fowls.—Wines, 800 dozen.—Punch, 100 gallons.—Ale and Beer, 100 barrels.

Connected with the quarrel of Warwick and Edward, is the introduction of printing into this country. William Caxton is joined with R. Whitehill, 1464, in a commission from Edward IV, to conclude a treaty of commerce between him and the Duke of Burgundy, the which having effected, he remained abroad, and afterwards resided for some time at the Court of the Duchess of Burgundy, King Edward's sister, who married the succeeding Duke, 1468. This shews that Edward and Caxton were known to each other, and when Warwick compelled Edward to escape into Flanders, there

heirs male. This Lord Stanley died July 29th, 1504, and in his Will titles himself Thomas, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord of Man, and Great Constable of England. He was created Earl of Derby after the battle of Bosworth, by Henry 7th, for his services, and firm attachment to him, at the risque of the life of his pledged son and heir, Lord Strange.\* The Earl's brother, Sir William Stanley, of Holt Castle, in Denbighshire, equally contributed to the fortune of this eventful day, for, at a critical juncture of the battle, when Henry's hopes were in evident danger, he brought 3000 horse and foot into the field, and not only rescued the Prince, but gave him victory, and crowned him upon the field of battle;† yet did this avaricious, and ungrateful King, upon a slight and unfounded suspicion of Sir William's favoring the cause of Perkin Warbeck, cause him to be beheaded, and seized upon his Castle of Holt, wherein were 40,000 marks of mo-

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can be little doubt but they had intercourse with each other; for soon after Edward's return to England, and successful enterprize against Warwick, Caxton also returned with his printing press, under Royal protection. At Cologne, Caxton became acquainted with Wynkyn de Worde, who had formerly connected himself with John Faustus, and thereby acquired the whole art and mystery of printing, and through the instrumentality of this person, Caxton established the art of printing in England.

\* "——— Tell Richmond,

That in the sty of this most bloody boar,  
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold;  
If I revolt, off goes young George's head;  
The fear of that withholds my present aid.—SHAK."

† "Lo! here these long usurped royalties  
From the red temples of this bloody wretch  
Have I pluck'd off, to grace thy brows withal."—SHAK.

ney, together with plate, jewels, &c. and a yearly rental of £3,000 in land.

In July, 1494, Henry 7th visited Hawarden Castle, attended by the Earl of Derby, and other Nobles, and in June, 1495, proceeded to Knowsley and Latham, where he stopped about a month with his mother, the Countess of Richmond and Derby, and his father-in-law, the Earl of Derby, and then returned to London.

Sir Edward Stanley, the 5th son of the aforesaid Earl of Derby, was a hero from his youth, and distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field, by winning the Hill, and relieving the English, 1513, whereupon the King (Henry 8th) commanded, that whereas his ancestors bore the eagle in their crest, he should be proclaimed the Lord Monteagle, and by this title he was summoned to Parliament, 5th Feb. 1514. William, the grand son of this Sir Edward, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Parker, Lord Morley, by whom she had a son named William, who was created by James 1st, Lord Morley and Monteagle, and was the very person to whom that obscure letter was directed, which prevented the destruction of the Lords and Commons in the Parliament House, 1605, by that nefarious plot, still commemorated on the 5th day of November.

Edward the 3d Earl of Derby, and son of Thomas



the 2d Earl, was left a minor, under the guardianship of nine Ecclesiastics and four Lay Gentlemen, amongst whom were Cardinal Wolsey, the Arch-Bishop of York, and the Lord Chancellor. This Edward was in high estimation and authority under Henry 8th. He was elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, on the accession of Edward 6th. He was High Steward to Queen Mary, 1555, and a Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. He died Chamberlain of Chester, 1573.

Ferdinand, the son of Henry, the 4th Earl of the illustrious House of Derby, succeeded to the immense estates of his forefathers 1594, but died 1596. During his short possession, one Hesketh was sent from the King of Spain to him, offering to crown him King of England ; but he brought him to the Queen and Council, where he was arraigned, found guilty, and hanged.

William the 6th Earl, and Proprietor of Hawarden Castle, Manor, &c. succeeded his brother ; his travels, martial exploits, and heroism, have been highly extolled. He was involved in long and vexatious litigations in recovering his estates from the three daughters of his late brother Ferdinand, who had taken possession during his absence abroad : being advanced in years, he made a grant and surrender, dated 11th August, 1637, of all his lands to his son James, Lord Stanley and Strange, reserving only to himself £1000 per ann.

upon which he purchased a convenient house, not far distant from the River Dee, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died September 29th, 1642.

James his son, the 7th Earl, was greatly distinguished for learning, prudence, loyalty, and valour, for the exercise of all which, he had ample occasion, and at all times proved himself the worthy possessor of such great and amiable qualities. On the great Rebellion he repaired to King Charles, at York, after he was driven from White Hall, and was his real friend thro' all his misfortunes, and upon his death Jan. 30, 1649, he attached himself to his son Charles 2d. with equal sincerity. After the unfortunate battle of Worcester, 3d of Sept. 1651, his Lordship conducted his Majesty to a friend's house, afterwards famous for the Royal Oak, but in attempting his own escape, he fell into the hands of the enemy, who sent him to Chester, where he was tried by a pretended court-martial of twelve sequestrators,\* and committee men, by whom he was condemned to be beheaded at Bolton, within four days, and this sentence he underwent 15th Oct. 1651.†

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\* An office which Dr. Swift says, always falls into the most knavish hands.

† Neston, heretofore attached to Hawarden, continued in the Derby family till William the 9th Earl of Derby, alienated it to William Whitmore of Leighton, Esq. for the payment of a gaming debt. Bridget, daughter of William Whitmore, married Thomas Savage, second son of Thomas, Viscount Savage, and had issue Darcie Savage, Esq. of Beeston and Leighton, whose daughter and heiress Bridget, married Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. and became the ancestress of the present Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. M. P. in whom the manors of Neston, and Beeston, are now vested.

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The agents of sequestration were now busy, and from them, Serjeant Glynne, at this time in favor with Cromwell, purchased the inheritance of Hawarden Castle and Rectory: but when the Bill for the restoration of his estates to Charles, Earl of Derby, had passed both Houses of Parliament, 17th July, 1660, the Serjeant made an offer of surrendering the whole, for a lease of three lives; but the Earl, not immediately accepting the offer, and the King refusing to give his assent to the Bill, was glad to compound\* with the Serjeant for the said

The advowson of the Holy Trinity, in Chester, and also the custody of the Watergate, were vested in the Barons of Montalt, and continued attached to the fate of the manors, as heretofore stated, down to the present Earl of Derby, with whom the advowson still remains, but the custody of the Watergate was purchased by the Corporation of Chester, about the year 1778.

\* To give an idea of compounding for estates in these days, it may not be amiss to observe that the Parliament, moved by the cries and prayers of distressed wives, widows, and fatherless children, made an ordinance for their relief, and appointed a Committee for compounding with delinquents.

Warrington, July 11th, 1645.

## CO. LANR.

According to the direction of the ordinance of Parliament, it is this day ordered, That Mrs. Jane E——, late wife and relict of Thomas E——, of E——, Esq. deceased, shall have allowed unto her for the maintenance of herself and children, one fifth part of her husband's estate, according to the direction of the said ordinance, she paying her proportionable part of all tyes and taxations that may be imposed upon that estate; and the sequestrators for the same are hereby appointed to see a fifth part set forth accordingly with all convenient speed.

Signed, T. STANLEY, P. EGERTON, E. BUTTERSWORTH.

When Latham House, was surrendered to the Parliament forces, one of the conditions was, "That all the Gentlemen in the House should compound for their Estates, at one year's value.

The Lordship of New Hall, in Essex, afterwards the seat of the Right

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Manor and Castle, and granted it to him and his heirs, in whom it still remains.

Serjeant Glynne, the possessor of this property by purchase, was the son of Sir William Glynne, Knt. of Glynllivon, in the county of Caernarvon, born 1602, and the twenty-second in descent from Cilmin Troed ddu, Chief of the fourth of the fifteen Tribes of North Wales.\* He was educated at Westminster, and about the year 1624, retired to Lincoln's Inn, and became a distinguished Counsellor and a Benchers ;

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Hon. Lord Waltham, was purchased by Oliver Cromwell, April 2d, 1661, for the consideration of five shillings, though the yearly value was £1309. 12s. 3½d. The Barons in the rebellion of Henry the III. compounded for their estates, for five years rent,

\* The pedigree regularly ascends from the Sergeant to this Hero, who is described with a black foot ; the origin of which distinction is thus accounted for. Cilmin had engaged, with the assistance of a Magician, to steal the books of a pernicious Demon, and had nearly escaped vengeance by crossing the middle of a running stream ; but he was overtaken before his left leg had passed the limit, and falling into the water, the limb was blasted and turned black, and this circumstance has been commemorated in the family of Glynllivon, and made the centre of the field on their Coat of Arms, and it must be owned, that it is far more significant than the Ox of the Egyptians ; the Owl of the Athenians ; the Bear of the Goths ; the Eagle of the Romans ; the Lion of the Franks ; or the Horse of the Saxons. The fact of the limiting power of a running stream has been corroborated by Burns, in the case of a farmer at Carrick, who, having offended a Witch, at Kirk Alloway, made the best of his way to cross the River Doon, but the Hag overtook him before his horse's tail was beyond the limit, and in an instant snapped off the honors of his rear, the seat of which, was for ever afterwards incapable of elongation, and the animal remained a pitiable example, not of his own, but of his master's temerity and folly, so

“ Justice gives sentence many times,  
On one man for another's crimes.”

he afterwards was Steward of Westminster, and Recorder of London. In 1640 he was elected a Burgess for Westminster. In 1648, he was made a Serjeant at law. In 1654, he became Chamberlain of Chester, and appointed Philip Yonge, of Shropshire, his Vice Chamberlain. In 1660,\* he was chosen Knight of the Shire for Caernarvonshire, and Nov. 16, the same year, he received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II. by the name of Sir John Glynne, of Henley Park, in Surrey, though he then resided on his estate at Bisseter, in Oxfordshire. In 1665, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and died 1666. The versatility of the Serjeant did not escape the penetrating eye of Butler :

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“Glynne and Maynard†  
To make good subjects traitors strain hard.”

The Serjeant's estate at Henley Park, passed by his will to John Glynne, Esq. his son by his second wife,

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\* At the Coronation procession of Charles the 2d, this year, his Majesty and several of his Nobles, and attendants, rode very fine horses, but which had not been accustomed to the noise of drums, and other musical instruments, usual upon such occasions. The Duke of York, was thrown twice, and the King himself was in imminent danger. Also, Serjeant Glynne's horse *Proh nefas!* threw him, and fell upon him, and might have killed him.

“*Tollit se adirectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras  
Verberat, effusumque equitem, super ipse secutus,  
Implicat.*”

† Serjeant Maynard at 90 years of age, went to congratulate William the 3d, on his arrival in 1698. The Prince complimented him, upon his having outlived all the Lawyers of his time: he replied, “I might have outlived all the law too, if your Highness had not arrived.”

Ann Manning, whose only daughter carried it, by marriage, to Francis Tilney, Esq. whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Tilney, became the wife of the late Earl Tilney, whose property is now inherited, together with a large picture of Serjeant Glynne and his family, by Mrs. Tilney Long Wellesley.

Wanstead House, Essex, one of the most splendid mansions in this or any other Kingdom, was built by the late Earl of Tilney, on a site prepared by his grandfather, Sir Josiah Child. The painting of Chief Justice Glynne and his family, by Sir Peter Lely, ornamented the dining-room of this house; but the Hon. William Long Wellesley, the present possessor, though he married the heiress, Miss Tilney Long, with a fortune, it is said, of £60,000 per annum, and a large sum in ready cash, was in June, 1822, compelled to sell his magnificent furniture for the liquidation of his debts, which are said to be so immense as to render it necessary to take down the Mansion House and sell the materials in separate lots, and to let the grounds for building leases: amidst such an horrible wreck, what will be the fate of this Family Picture?

*Sold to Sir R. Carr Glynne for 800 £*

Upon the monument of Sir Josiah Child, in Wanstead Church, are several boys in mourning postures, and one, to express the vanity of life, *is blowing up a bubble!*

The family name, Child, was changed to Tilney by

Act of Parliament, anno 1735 :

“Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,  
Sees but a backward steward for the poor ;  
This year a reservoir, to keep and spare,  
The next a fountain spouting thro’ his Heir.”

Sir William Glynné, the Serjeant’s son and heir by his first wife, Frances, the daughter of Arthur Squibb, Esq. was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, 13th of Charles II. 1661, and five years before the death of his father ; he possessed and occupied a very handsome seat at Burcester, in Oxfordshire, of which Church, as well as that of Ambrosden, he was Patron. To this latter he presented the Rev. White Kennet, the Antiquary, who dedicated to him his Parochial, or rather, his Church Antiquities.\* Sir William married Penelope, the daughter of Stephen Anderson, of Eyeworth, Esq. by whom he had four sons and five daughters ; the two eldest sons died young ; the other two, William and Stephen, were successively Baronets. Sir William succeeded his father, and married Mary, the second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Evelyn, of Long Ditton, in Surrey, Bart. by whom he had one son, William, who was of All Souls, Oxon. but who died unmarried, and before his father. Sir William served in Parliament for Woodstock, in Oxford-

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\* This is a laborious treatise respecting principally grants, charters, and donations made to the Monasteries and Priories within the counties of Oxford, and Bucks, and serves to chronicle monastic avarice and the fanaticism of the people.

shire, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, and died Sept. 3, 1721. He was succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, Sir Stephen Glynne, who married Sophia, the youngest daughter and co-heiress, of Sir Edward Evelyn, of Long Ditton, aforesaid, by whom he had four sons, Stephen, Francis, William, and John ; and four daughters, one of whom was married to Sir William Wheeler, Bart. In the year 1723, Sir Stephen Glynne removed with his family from Bisseter, (Burcester) to Broad-lane, a seat of the Ravenscrofts, near Hawarden Castle. In 1727, his son Francis was collated to the Rectory of Hawarden, but died the year following. His third son, William, being enamoured of the stately beauty of Rebecca Crachley, the daughter of Thomas Crachley, Esq. of Daniel's Ash, in this parish, Sir Stephen judged it best to send him on his travels, and thereby abate, and ultimately obliterate, all traces of a hasty and ill-judged attachment, and this design was carried into effect. In April, 1729, Sir Stephen died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Stephen Glynne, who also died in September following, unmarried. He was succeeded by his next surviving brother, Sir William Glynne, who had been sent abroad as aforesaid, but who died, unmarried, at Aix la Chapelle, August, 1730, upon which the title and estate came to his only brother, Sir John Glynne, Bart. In 1731, Sir John married Honora,\* the daughter of Henry Conway, Esq. son

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\* This Honora was the daughter of Henry Conway, Esq. and Honora



and heir of Sir John Conway, Bart. of Bodrydden, in the county of Flint. By this lady he had six sons and eight daughters.—first, a son who died young ; second, John Conway Glynne, who married Sarah, the daughter

Ravenscroft, co-heiress with her sister Catherine. These co-heiresses were the daughters of Thomas Ravenscroft, M. P. and Honora Sneyd, married 1691 ; which Thomas, was the son of Edward Ravenscroft and Ann Lloyd, the daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Esclusham, married 1669, the son of Colonel Thomas Ravenscroft and Margaret Salisbury, married 1638, the son of Robert Ravenscroft and Elizabeth Mainwaring. Robert died, 1640, he was the son of Thomas Ravenscroft and Catherine Brereton, married 1588, the son of George Ravenscroft, of Bretton, and Broad Lane, and Dorothy Davies. George died, 1592, which George was the son and heir of Thomas Ravenscroft, son of George Ravenscroft, son of Ralph Ravenscroft, son of Henry Ravenscroft, son of Hugh Ravenscroft, who was Steward of Hopedale, and the Lordships of Hawarden, and Mold, and about the year 1440, married Isabel, the daughter and heir of Ralph Holland, of Bretton, Esq. and Rose, his wife, daughter and heir of John Skiffington, son of Wm. Skiffington, and of Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Brickhull ; and by this match, Hugh Ravenscroft, became the ancestor of the Ravenscrofts, of Bretton. He was a descendant of Richard de Ravenscroft, of Middlewich, who was a younger son of Warin de Biveley, who exchanged his lands in that township, for lands in Ravenscroft, a manor, or reputed manor, adjoining to Croxton, near Middlewich, and forming a portion of the Abbey of Dieulacres,\* and having settled upon his newly acquired property in Ravenscroft, assumed the name of the place. The Ravenscrofts, in a direct line, descended to the fourth generation, when a daughter and heiress married Roger Croxton, of Croxton, Esq. and a descendant of this match, Colonel Croxton, had the care of the castle of Chester, 1659, and when summoned to deliver it up to the King, by Sir George Booth, and Sir Thomas Middleton, he finished his spirited reply by saying, “ that the best blood in his veins should be as a sluice to fill up the castle trenches.

Catherine Ravenscroft married Thomas Powis, of Lilford, in the county

\* A convent of Cisterians (so named from Cisteaux, or Cistercium, a village of Burgundy, where first instituted by Stephen Harding, a native of Wilts, 1098,) was founded in the township of Poulton, about five miles from Chester, under the auspices of Hugh Cyveilioc, and others, 1158, but was afterwards translated to this place, by Randle Blundeville, after his return from the Holy Land, about 1220, in compliance, as is said, with the command of his grandfather's ghost. The Earl having told the vision to his wife, she exclaimed, Dieu l'encreas, since corrupted into Dieulacres.

of Charles Crewe, Esq. and died May, 1774, without issue ; third, Stephen Glynne, Rector of Hawarden, and who afterwards succeeded to the title ; fourth, William Glynne, who died unmarried, 1777 ; fifth, Francis Glynne, who also died, unmarried, 1799 ; and sixth, Henry, who died an infant. The daughters were—first, Honora, who died unmarried ; second, Sophia, the wife of John York, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, Esq. who died 1766, leaving no issue ; third, Penelope, the wife of William Earl Welby, of Denton, in Lincolnshire, Esq. who died in 1771, leaving a son and a daughter ; fourth, Catherine, who died, unmarried ; fifth, Anne, who is still living in Chester ; sixth, Frances, the wife of the late Rev. Randolph Crewe, Rector of Hawarden, who died in 1814, leaving issue four sons ; seventh, Lucy, the wife of James Gordon, Esq. who died in 1814, leaving one son and two daughters ; and eighth, Mary, the wife of Simon Gordon, Esq. now living, but without issue. Sir John lost his Lady Honora,\* Feb. 10th, 1769, and

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of Northampton, Esq. who succeeded to that moiety of the estate which had been formerly (1637) purchased by Edward Ravenscroft from the Merburies, whose ancestor William Merbury, of Merbury, Esq. obtained it by marrying the daughter and heiress of Thomas Raddishe, Esq. who held the manor of Dodleston, 1662. Thomas Powis, son of the aforesaid Thomas Powis, sold the estate to Sir Robert Grosvenor, 1766, in whose family it still remains.

\* Soon after this event, Sir John printed and published an Elogy on his late wife, from which are taken the following extracts :—

“She was the great grand-daughter of Mr. Digby, son of Sir Kenelm Digby, by the Lady Venetia, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Stanley, Knight of the Bath, son of Thomas, son of Edward Earl of Derby, by Lucy, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, 7th Earl of Northumberland.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

married secondly, 1792; Augusta Beaumont, but had no issue; she outlived her husband, and became the wife of Peregrine Courtney, Esq. 1780.

Sir John lived to the age of 61, and enjoyed the title and estate 47 years; it might, therefore, be naturally supposed, that so long a life would be fertile in incidents, and consequently that its detail would be instructive, or at least amusing; but mere family occurrences are interesting only within a narrow sphere, and it must be observed too, that he lived in a retired part of the country; that he had a large family, and that domestic habits and economy were prudential effects. Other occurrences too, contributed to render these still more necessary; for in the third year after his marriage, he was unfortunately engaged in a long and expensive contested Election, for the Borough of Flint, with Sir George Wynne, of Leeswood, Bart. in which he was unsuccessful, after having expended £35,000. He, however, afterwards represented that Borough in five Parliaments, but, except when in the discharge of that duty, his time was wholly devoted to his family, and the improvement of his estate and parish, as will be hereafter seen. He kept a diary\* for many years, but

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\* Her father died before she was born, and she lost her mother at a month old; she found no father when born, never knew her mother; without brother, sister, or friend; and her guardians defrauded her of at least £10,000."

\* THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE EXTRACTS.

In 1732, I commenced planting in Broad Lane.

In 1734, the trees were planted round the Old Castle.

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as it relates to his domestic concerns only, it is but little interesting. He died June 1st, 1777, and was succeeded in his title and estate, by his son Sir Stephen Glynne, then Rector. In August, 1779, Sir Stephen married Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Bennet, of Farmcott, in Shropshire, Esq. but he did not long survive this happy event; for, in March following, being in a hunting party, at Enville, the seat of the Earl of Stamford, by an over exertion, he burst a blood vessel, and died in consequence on the first of April, 1780, leaving his Lady in the last stage of pregnancy: she was happily delivered of a son, and heir, on the 19th day of May following, and Sir Stephen Richard Glynne succeeded to the honors and estates of his late lamented father. The first act of this posthumous child, was the disposal of the Rectory to his uncle in law, the Rev. Randolph Crewe, L. L. B. which was contrived to be done in a few hours after his birth. During his infancy too, that extensive tract of Marsh Land, commonly called Saltney Marsh, was inclosed under an Act of Parliament, obtained by his father, which added greatly to his demesne. His estate was vested in the Lord Chancellor, which circumstance, aided by the careful management of his

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In 1739, the Deer Park was inclosed, and planted and stocked with one hundred head of Deer; cost £268. 19s. 6d.

In 1747, the Bilberry Hill, was planted with 3500 forest trees, of my own raising.

In the Market-place was first opened, under a grant from the Crown.

In 1752, the first stone of the New Mansion House, was laid, and the family inhabited it within three years.

Bilberry Hill planted 1747

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affairs during his minority, by his affectionate mother, and grand father, Richard Bennet, Esq. and by the unceasing care and industry of Mr. Thomas Boydell, the Agent, so enlarged his fortune, as to give him a consequence in the county of Flint, far exceeding that of his predecessors. On the 11th April, 1806, he married the Hon. Mary Neville, daughter to the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, and Catherine his wife, sister to George, Marquess of Buckingham, by whom he has left two sons, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, the present Baronet, born Sept. 22d, 1807, and Henry Glynne, born Sept. 9th, 1810. Also, two daughters, Catherine, born January 9th, 1812, and Mary, born July 22d, 1813.

Sir Stephen Richard Glynne was educated at Eton, and was of Christchurch, Oxford. At the Installation of Lord Grenville to the Chancellorship of Oxford, he was admitted to the Degree of D. C. L.

To panegerize this worthy man, so recently the object of admiration and regard, might savor of adulation ; it is therefore deemed best to leave his worth, and good intentions to emanate from the Parochial Record, hereafter to be noted, and only further to observe here, that he died at Nice, on 5th day of March, 1815.

## HAWARDEN CHURCH,

### A PECULIAR.\*

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This Church, at the Conquest, was one of the seven Churches, in that division of Flintshire, which was called Tegengl; but, perhaps, no vestige of the original structure remains, for there are no traces in the present Church, either of the Montalts, or the Montacutes.

It appears from what has been heretofore observed, that some short time after the year 1200, Hawarden Rectory became independent of the Monastery of St. Werburg, in Chester; all its tithes and other rights being then vested in the Rector, and afterwards ratified by the Popes, Honorius and Clement; and this independence seems to have been ever since maintained.

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\* It has been of late the practice to call this Church by the absolute term "Hawarden Peculiar," the which having no distinct specific meaning, must be an impropriety of speech. The substantive *Peculiar* is applicable to any exclusive property, and may as well mean a vault in the Church, as the Church itself. The famous Marquess of Worcester, was buried in Windsor Castle, "Where there is a *Peculiar* for the family, within the great Chapel, and wherein divers of his ancestors lie buried." *Recurial* is applied by Dr. South, in his sermons, to the passions: "Revenge is the peculiar of Heaven," though, by the way, revenge cannot attach to the Deity. What therefore is intended to be explanatory in this word, applied as above, serves to confound, and of course the original distinction is lost.

There's some Peculiar in each leaf and grain.

Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein.—POPE.



The Lord of the Manor presents ; the Bishop of Chester inducts ; but the Rector does all Episcopal acts, except Ordination, and Confirmation ; he grants licences, registers and proves wills, and has his court and proctors. The Ecclesiastical Court is held upon the Tuesday preceding Holy Thursday, and the Lord's Court Leet\* and Court Baron, are held in May, and at Michaelmas, Francis Edge Barker, of Chester, Esq. is Registrar and Recorder of the Courts. This gentleman succeeded his father, Richard Barker, Esq. who retired 1815, having discharged the duties of those offices, about forty-two years, and with that disinterestedness and impartiality which entitled him to the most unqualified praise.

The Register commences 1585—The Churchwardens' first book of accounts, 1654. The amount of their accounts was in 1660, £3. 0s. 6d. of which £1. 9s. 0d. was paid for foxes and crows' heads. A century and a half after this date, the Churchwardens' accounts amounted to £110. and have averaged that sum ever since.

The office of Sidesmen commenced about the year 1662.

Churchwardens and Sidesmen were first appointed

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\* This is the Moot of the Old Saxons.—The Gaugrave held his Gauding or Moot, every six weeks, to which all the tenants within the Gau owed suit and service, and at this Court presentments were made by the Bailiffs analogous to those of the Court Leet.

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by the sixth Canon of the Synod of London, Henry I. 1127.

**RECTORS**—The writer has undoubted authority for saying, that the Lichfield Register records the presentation of above forty Rectors from the time of the last Robert de Montalt, to the Stanley possession, of whom, two or three were afterwards preferred to the highest honors of the Church; but he has not had sufficient influence to induce their names; suffice it therefore to observe, that whatever might have been their merits or demerits, their residence here was transitory, and so little marked with incident, as to leave not a trace behind.

The first Rector of Hawarden, noted in the Church Register, is Randolph Poole, who was Rector of Hawarden and Neston, and manerial Lord of Poole. He was the son of Thomas Poole, of Poole, Esq. by Matilda, daughter of Thomas Fitton, of Gawsworth,\* Esq. and

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\* Gawsworth is about three miles distant from Macclesfield; Earl Randle granted it to Hugh, the son of Bigod. To the Bigods succeeded the Aldfords, and the Orrebys; it then passed to Isabella, the heiress of Thomas Fitton. The Fittons continued till 1643, the last possessor passing it to his nephew Charles Gerard, the first Earl of Macclesfield. From the second Earl it passed to Lady Mohun, the heiress of his sister Charlotte Manwaring. Lord Mohun left it to his second wife, Eliz. Lawrence, from whom it passed to her daughter Ann Griffith (by a first marriage) and was purchased with Boslee, 1727, by her husband, the Right Hon. William Stanhope, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and is now vested in his descendant the Earl of Harrington.

died seised of the manors of Netherpool and other lands, 1539; his presentation is dated 1537.

James Stanley, clerk, seems to have succeeded this Rector, and to have resigned in favor of Ranulphus Poole, who is said to have succeeded on the presentation of Margaret, Duchess of York, 1555.

This registry must be erroneous, as there does not appear to have been any Margaret Duchess of York, at this period, and the Lichfield registry gives the presentation of Ranulphus Poole, to Margaret, Countess of Derby, with the date 1505, which may be correct, for the Earl of Derby died the preceding year, and this was probably the first presentation under that House; the mistake of the name and anachronism might originate in the carelessness of the transcriber. If Ranulphus Poole was the first Rector, at the date 1505, Randolph might succeed him, and the succession be afterwards right as recorded in the office at Chester.

Arthur Swift, Clerk, succeeded on the presentation of John Davie, 1557. Thos. Jackson, succeeded on the presentation of Sir Thomas Stanley, 1561.

Dr. John Philips, Bishop of Sodor and Man, succeeded Thomas Jackson, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, and Alice, Countess of Derby, his wife, widow of the late Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, 1605. It can hardly be supposed that this Rector resided much at Hawarden, though his living, joined to an inclination to visit his Welsh friends, might occasionally induce his

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

presence, for he was a native of North Wales; he was sworn Bishop of Man, 1605. Wood, in his *Athenæ* states, that he was made Bishop about 1614, and that he was Bishop before he was Rector of Hawarden. This latter statement is true, for he appears to have been made Rector soon after he was made Bishop; but the former is evidently a mistake. Dr. George Lloyd was translated from Man to Chester, December, 1604, and was succeeded by Doctor Philips, as above; though Doctor Heylin asserts, that Bishop Foster succeeded Bishop Lloyd, for a short time, while Wood avers, that Bishop Foster, succeeded Doctor Philips, which last may be right, for Bishop Philips died April, 1632, and was buried at the Cathedral of St. Germain's, in Peel. Now Dr. Richard Parr was sworn Bishop of Man, 1635, and Bishop Foster might fill up the intermediate space. Bishop Philips, the Rector of Hawarden, translated the Bible and Common Prayer, (Wood says, with the assistance of Sir Hugh Cannal) into the Manx language, and was highly celebrated for his preaching: he was also greatly distinguished for his charity, and hospitality, even to the meanest of his people.

Thomas Draycott, of the family of the Draycotts, of Painsley, in Staffordshire, and related by marriage to the Stanleys, and Pooles, was elected, Tanner says, upon the presentation of King Charles—*jure pre-*  
rog.\* - - - - - 1632

\* This is inexplicable, at least, from any documents within the writer's

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Robert Browne,\* of whom there are no parish records, was inducted, 1636.

Christopher Pasley, L. L. D. on the presentation of James Stanley Lord Strange, K. B. was inducted, 1638.

Very little is known of this Rector, nor is his death registered, which renders the presentation of his successor also uncertain : he had a son baptised 1640, and perhaps the unquiet times that followed, may account for further irregularities. The first article entered into the Feoffee Book,† relates to the appointment of asso-

reach, Sir William Stanley being abroad at the premature death of his brother Ferdinand, E. of Derby, about 1596, and not supposed to be then living, the guardians of his brother's three daughters (the eldest of whom was not fourteen) divided the whole inheritance between their Wards, and upon Sir William's return he was refused admittance to any share. This matter was litigated for many years; but in the beginning of the reign of James 1st. was finally settled, and the Earl recovered the ancient seats of Lathom, and Knowsley, together with the Isle of Man, &c. &c. He had been in favour with Elizabeth, who honored him with the Noble Order of the Garter. Also, James, in the eighth year of his reign, about 1611, made him Chamberlain of Chester for life, and at the presentation of Draycott, 1632, he had not yet withdrawn into privacy as afore noticed, therefore there does not appear any reason for the King presenting. The King is the patron paramount of all benefices in England, in virtue of which, the right and care of filling all such Churches as are not regularly filled by other Patrons, belongs to the Crown. Where was the necessity in this case?

\* Rymer, in his *Fœdera*, makes Brown the successor of Bishop Philips, and gives the appointment to Charles I. as above, with the same date. Whether this or that be right, non nostrum tantas componere lites.

† The Commissioners of an Inquisition issued out of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, 1637, Ordered "a Book—the Feoffee Book," to be kept at the charge of the parish, "To register all and every the acts of the Overseers and Trustees, from time to time, for rendering the dispositions and employment of monies or stocks, and the use and increase thereof."

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

ciate Feoffees, in the room of those deceased, for the management of the Free Grammar School, (see page 85) and other monies left for charitable uses, and this entry, dated 28th day of March, 1654, is subscribed by "Edward Bold, clerk, Rector," and this year has been usually considered the time of his appointment: but this does not follow; he died the latter end of the next year, and was interred the 5th day of January following.

Laurence Fogg succeeded, 1656. This gentleman was descended from a good family in Kent, a branch whereof had for a few generations been settled at Darcie Lever, in Lancashire, where he was educated. He was afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge, and there took the Degree of D. D.; his first preferment that occurs is the Rectory of Hawarden, in Flintshire, from which he was ejected for non-conformity; subsequently conforming, he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Oswald's, Chester, by the Dean and Chapter, 1672; he had also the Curacy of Plemondstall, Cheshire, from the Lord Keeper Bridgeman, and was instituted to the Deanery of Chester, November 2d, 1691; died Feb. 27th, 1718.

In the centre aisle of the Chester Cathedral is a mural Monument, inscribed as follows:

Prope  
sepulti jacent,  
Laurentius Fogg,  
S. T. P. fidei Christianæ prædicator ædulus,

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

scriptusq; suis strenuus defensor,  
 parochiæ S'ti Oswaldi  
 annos viginti Septem  
 vicarius,  
 hujus ecclesiæ Cathedralis prebendarius,  
 annos undeviginti extitit,  
 eidem  
 ad Dei gloriam et ecclesiæ  
 insigne decus et ornamentum,  
 annos viginti sex decanus præsidit;  
 obiit die Februarii, 27<sup>o</sup>,  
 a<sup>o</sup>. D'ni M.DCC.XVII  
 Etatis suæ LXXXVIII.  
 Et uxor ejus Maria, quæ  
 obiit die Januarii tricesimo  
 Etatis suæ LXXXVIII.  
 Arthurus Fogg, S. T. P.  
 in memoriam optimorum parentum  
 R.

Orlando Fogg, brother of the aforesaid Laurence,  
 was inducted, 1663.

It appears, that during the time of this Rector, the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester, endeavored by suit at law, to extend its jurisdiction to Hawarden, by claiming procurations and synodals; but the Rector foiled this aggression, and maintained the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of his Church. It is probable that this act of the Bishop of Chester, (Geo. Hall, S. T. P.) might arise out of some circumstance, either mediately or immediately connected with the ejection of Laurence Fogg, for non-conformity.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Doctor John Price was inducted, 1666.

This Gentleman, in his earlier days, was an officer in the army, serving under his brother, William Price, of the ancient House of Rhiwlas, near Bala, in Merionethshire, in the troublesome days of Charles I. but preferring a religious, to a military life, he turned his thoughts to the Church, and became a Prebendary of the Cathedral of St. Asaph: the pious discharge of his duty in this situation, recommended him to the Glynne family, and he was inducted Rector of Hawarden, as above. The Doctor erected, at his own expense, the iron Lichgates fronting the Church-street, which he hung upon two massive stone pillars, whose capitals were surmounted by two circular stone balls, upon appropriate bases, and the fronts of the pillars were inscribed as below ;

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THIS : GATE : WAS : BVILT :  
BY : D. JO : PRICE ; REC<sup>TY</sup>  
AT : HIS : OWN : COST :  
THE : WALKER : TO : THE :  
CHURCH :  
AT : THE : CHARGE : OF : THE :  
PARISH :

Gateway.

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THO : RAVENSCROFT :  
OF : BROADLANE : ESQ<sup>A</sup>.  
EDW : EVATT : OF : SHOTTON  
ESQ : CHURCHWARDENS :  
THO : GRIFFITH : OF  
BRETTON : GENT : IO : MIN-  
SHALL : OF : DIGLANE : GENT :  
SYDE MEN :

Beaumont Percival, S. T. P. on the presentation of Sir William Glynne, Bart. was inducted, 1685.



That such an extensive parish as that of Hawarden, and so neighbouring to Chester, should at sundry times have been coveted as a subordinate portion of that Diocese, is little to be wondered at; and it is evident from the remarks made by Laurence Fogg, Dean of Chester, upon a Letter written by Rector Percival, to Sir William Dawes, Bart. S. T. P. then Bishop of Chester,\* that vain attempts were, at this time, made to deprive the Rectory of its peculiar and exempt jurisdiction.

Bernard Gardiner, L. L. D. Vice Chancellor of Oxford, on the presentation of Sir William Glynne, Bart. was inducted, 1714.

This Gentleman was the younger son of Sir William Gardiner, of Roche Court, Hampshire. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, and entered at the age of 16; he was elected Fellow of All Souls, 1682. Warden of All Souls, 1702.; and Keeper of the Archives in the University, 1703. He married the daughter of Sir Sebastian Smyth, Knt. by whom he had a daughter, married to Robert Whalley, M. D. of Oxford, whose son was created a Baronet, by the name of Smyth and Gardiner. Bernard Gardiner, held with his Rectorship, the two offices of Warden of All Souls, and Keeper of the Archives of the University, till his death,

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\* Sir William Dawes, Bart. S. T. P. was consecrated Bishop the 8th day of February, 1707; translated to York, February 26th, 1713.

which happened, 1726 ; he was buried at Cuddesdon, in Oxfordshire. In his time, viz. 1725, the Churchwardens, with the approbation of the parish, and in order to give a finish to the folding gates of Dr. Price, fixed over them an ornamental piece of iron-work, in the centre of which were two gilt leaves, bearing the initials of the Churchwardens, and Sidesmen, with date as above, and this gave the whole a handsome appearance ; but so late as the year, 1814, the then Churchwardens, did, under some pretence, without the consent of the parish, remove the said ornament, and it now occupies a corner of the Hersehouse. Since then the iron folding gates have been cased with boards to assimilate them with, and give uniformity to, the adjoining gateway leading to the Rectory House.

“ *Tempora mutantur et omnia mutantur in illis.*”

Francis Glynne, on the presentation of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. was inducted, 1727.

John Fletcher, A. M. on the presentation of Sir John Glynne,\* Bart. was inducted, 1728.

An inhibition was sent to this Rector, by Samuel Peploe,† Bishop of Chester, on which Mr. Fletcher

\* Perhaps Sir Stephen Glynne, who died not till April, 1729, and Sir John did not succeed to the title till August, 1730.

† This Bishop, Samuel Peploe, S. T. P. was installed 19th April, 1716 ; he erected the galleries in the North and South sides of the Choir of the Cathedral, Chester, in the years 1745, and 1749. He died 1752.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

published his protest against the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chester, over, or in this parish, dated April 23d, 1738.

“ Whereas it may be, by some persons, believed, that by virtue of an inhibition, lately sent to me from the Lord Bishop of Chester, against his approaching visitation, the jurisdiction of the Court of Hawarden is superseded ; I do hereby declare that I own no submission due to the jurisdiction of Chester, as I am Ordinary of this Court, and that therefore the Court here is in as full power as ever, notwithstanding such inhibition. And this I do according to the example of my worthy predecessors, learned and judicious Ordinaries, on like occasions.

John Fletcher, Rector, and Ordinary  
of this peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction.

Attests. to the reading hereof publicly in the Church  
of Hawarden, the said 23d day of April.

JOHN GLYNNE, PATRON.  
HUGH THOMAS, CURATE.  
JOHN STREET.

Richard Williams, A. M. on the presentation of  
Sir John Glynne, was inducted, 1741.

It is said that Mr. Williams, accepted the Rectory

conditionally, as *locum tenens*, to be resigned when any of his Patron's family should be capable of holding it; but, when this happened, Mr. Williams, peremptorily refused: such a disregard to conditional acceptance could hardly have been expected from one, who, as will be seen hereafter, was so exceedingly tenacious of the exact discharge of duty in others. In his time the alterations and improvements in the body of the Church took place (see page 64) and he opened the private doorway at the back of the Rectory, through the Church wall.

Stephen Glynne, A. M. on the presentation of Sir John Glynne, Bart. was inducted, 1747 - 1770

This Gentleman was Rector,\* about seven years be-

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\* The Rev. Hugh Jones, A. M. the present Vicar of Northop, was appointed Curate to Rector Glynne, 1772, and continued to discharge that important office, for nearly forty-five years. He was collated to the Vicarage of Northop, the adjoining parish, in 1784, but there being no decent Vicarage House, and the then Curate being a native of the place, and approved of by his parishioners, the Vicar's residence was easily dispensed with. Of this Gentleman's strict attention to his clerical duties; of the sound, just, and virtuous principles he ever inculcated, whether in or out of the pulpit, and of his exemplary conduct through so long a period at Hawarden, the writer of this Memoir, is happy in the opportunity of affording his unfeigned testimony. Not given to secularise, his appropriate dress and demeanour ever characterised him the sensible, unassuming parish Priest, than which we have no character more meritorious, useful, or perhaps more dignified. The Vicar now resides at Northop, and discharges the whole duty with an ability which seldom attends such advanced years, and he remains a venerable example of what a good constitution, aided by temperance, and a regular and uniform discharge of duty, can effect. May his declining years continue to be blest with honor, ease, and comfort; and may they be terminated by an easy though late transition, into a better world.

fore he succeeded to the family title and estate. He never lived at the Rectory House, but greatly improved it by additional rooms, and other conveniences. He afterwards let it to Mrs. Lloyd, widow of the late Gwion Lloyd, of Gwersyllt, Esq. and sister to the late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. who continued tenant during his Rectorship. He obtained the Act of Parliament for enclosing Saltney Marsh, 1778 ; but, before the completion of its object his premature death (see page 36) spread through the neighbourhood an universal gloom. He possessed a disposition to do good, and his late prudent marriage would have enabled him to do it ad summum.

“ Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capitis ? ”

“ Durum : sed levius fit patientiâ  
Quicquid corrigere est nefas.”

Randolph Crewe L. L. B. on the presentation of Sir Stephen Richard Glynné, Bart. was inducted, 1780. This Gentleman was the son of Dr. Crewe, of Warrington, a younger branch of the house of Crewe, in Cheshire. He enjoyed the Rectory many years. He

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However plausible the pretext for non-residence may be, it must not be dissembled, that whoever undertakes the cure of souls in a parish, is amenable for the discharge of that indispensable duty ; nor is it fit, nor is it according to any original contract, that that office should be deputed to another, which it is in the power of the incumbent to discharge himself ; but in case he be not equal to his undertaking, it then becomes his duty to call in assistance, till the office can be discharged to the full intent and meaning of the original appointment.

was of a mild and charitable disposition, a kind husband, and an indulgent father, but of retired habits, and little enterprize.

Since the inclosure of the White Sands, recovered by the River Dee Company, a difference of opinion had existed between the Rectors of Hawarden, and those of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Chester, as to the boundary line of the two parishes ; the latter claiming beyond the natural limits ; and in consequence the batable or disputed land remained tithe free, as to the two Rectors ; but the River Dee Company, charged the tenantry with the amount of the tithes, in addition to the rent. To end this controversy it was agreed by the two Rectors, the Rev. R. Crewe, and the Rev. Thomas Maddock, 1807, to meet upon the spot, and to settle the line of boundary, viz. from Blacon Point to the stones in the garden by the River side, opposite to the inclosures made on Saltney Marsh, and this line Mr. Crewe, and the parishioners of Hawarden, perambulated as usual, upon Ascension-day—the day fixed upon ; but the parties came not to an accommodation. The true line takes its course from the said stones in the said garden, according to the stones set down by the parish of Hawarden, in 1762, at the back or end of which, the Corporation of Chester, set down stones in the year 1785, to meet the line of stones set down by the River Dee Company, as the boundary between the counties of Chester and Flint.

The Hon. and Rev. George Neville, on the presentation of Sir Stephen Richard Glynné, Bart. was inducted, 1813.

The matter in dispute above noted, viz. the boundary line, between the two parishes, being still unsettled, it was determined by Mr. Neville, the present Rector, to bring it to some issue, and in consequence, an agreement was finally made, and executed between the Rectors and the several Church Wardens, on the 25th of November, 1815, of which the following is a true copy, as far as it respects the agreement:--

“ Now these presents testify, that it is hereby mutually declared and agreed, by, and between the said parties hereto, that all such portion of the said district, or tract of ground, as is delineated and described on that part of the map or plan hereupon endorsed, which is coloured yellow, shall, from henceforth, at all times hereafter, be deemed and considered to lie, and be situate within the extent and limits of the said parish of Hawarden, and be admitted for all purposes, and on all occasions whatsoever as parcel thereof, by the inhabitants of the said parish of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. And it is hereby further testified and declared, that in order to perpetuate the boundaries of the said respective parishes, thus ascertained and defined, as aforesaid, mere stones have been put down, by and at the expense of the inhabi-

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

tants of the parish of Hawarden, in the direction denoted by the red line, on the said map or plan, hereupon endorsed from A to B. The position represented by the said letter B. being the computed centre of the old channel of the River Dee, under Blacon Point, from whence the centre of the said Old Channel, or the place where the same formerly ran, is confessedly the North East boundary of the parish of Hawarden. In witness whereof the said George Neville, Samuel Boydell, Richard Willett, Thomas Maddock, John Drake, and Thomas Barnes, have hereunto respectively set their hands, the day and year first above-mentioned.

**GEORGE NEVILLE,**

Rector and Ordinary of Hawarden.

**SAMUEL BOYDELL,** Churchwarden.

**RICHARD WILLETT,** Churchwarden.

Signed by the above named George Neville, Samuel Boydell, and Richard Willett, in the presence of  
**JAMES BOYDELL,** Rossett, Denbighshire.

**THOMAS MADDOCK,**

Rector of the Holy Trinity, Chester.

**JOHN DRAKE,** Churchwarden.

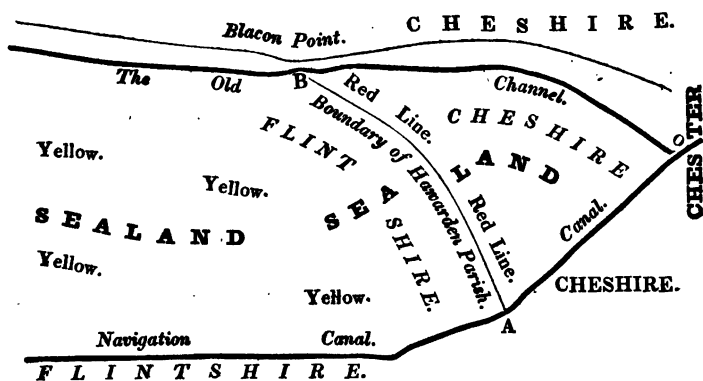
**THOMAS BARNES,** Churchwarden.

Signed by the above named Thomas Maddock, John



## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Drake, and Thomas Barnes, in the presence of  
PHILLIP HUMBERSTON, Friars, Chester.



To return to the Church.—The Chancel is evidently the oldest part of the present building, but whether it be the original Church or any portion of it, cannot now be ascertained. The late window at the East end, bore marks of equal antiquity with the masonry, and being painted with the Arms of the Stanleys, it is highly probable, that the present structure rose out of the original Church, under the auspices of that family. If the Church be of the same date with the Chancel, it must have been cased at some distant period, and probably when the roofs were raised, for such raisement is evident on the West gables. The roof on the Chancel is dated 1622. In the South transept, on the wall plate, are cut the Churchwardens names, Thomas Griffiths and Thomas Dakin, 1632 ;

and on the wall plate of the South aisle, John Ledsham and Richard Hibbard, Churchwardens, 1638. These pentice roofs, before the alteration, were very sloping, and were probably raised on the North and South sides in the two years above noted, or during the intermediate space. The Nave also at that time had a very pointed roof, as is evident, from the masonry on the tower; and the good effect observed in the aisles, might lead to the notion of flattening the roof of the Nave, for the angular point has been lowered at least 4 feet. The beam at the East end of the roof is inscribed as follows:—

of Bretton, Esq.

of Ewloe,

1648.

Thomas Ravenscroft

John Aldersey.

These two gentlemen, it is very probable, are the same, who were principals in the Castle, 1643 (see page 86) when they opened the gates to Sir William Brereton.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, and Side-Aisles. The Chancel is separated from the Church, by a pointed arch, and the Aisles are divided from the Nave, by octagonal pillars, supporting pointed arches. There is a division in the roof between the Chancel, and the Nave, which has the appearance of a transept, but is not extended beyond the width of the Church, and over the middle part of it, equidistant from the East and West ends, and upon four pillars nearly double the diameter of the others, rises a square tower, fur-

nished with six well toned bells. As this form wants only the extension of the transept, on each side, to form a cross, and give it the air of a Cathedral, is it too much to suppose, that the Stanleys, or whoever erected it, should, impressed with the knowledge that it possessed all episcopal power except Ordination, and Confirmation, contrive to give it all but the appearance of a Metropolitan Church? From the time of Cromwell, the Church furnishes very little worthy of record, save what has been noted under the several Rectors; the Feoffee Book containing nothing more than the annual appointment of parish officers, the election of schoolmasters, and the filling up of vacancies on the demise of Feoffees, and perhaps nothing occurred out of the common, and ordinary course of events.

In the year 1740, on the birth of a son and heir\* to Sir John Glynne, Bart. the ringers, in their expression of joy, cracked some of the bells, the recasting of which cost £150. to defray this expense, the parishioners borrowed so much school money, for which they pay the Master interest to this day. It is observed in the Rawdon Papers, that noblemen in the seventeenth century, presented Churches with sets of bells;† had such a notion prevailed here (and un-

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\* John Conway Glynne, baptized 13th January, 1741.

† These useful appendages were invented in the 5th century; they were ordered to be introduced into Churches, by Pope John the 9th, about the

der circumstances it well might) the parish would have been much benefitted, for the aggregate interest already paid amounts to £450.

In an old *waste* register, is the following memorandum, dated October 25d, 1750.

“ One Mary Davies, of Pentrobin, single woman, though excommunicated with the greater excommunication,\* was on this day within night, on account of some particular circumstances, alleged by neighbours of credit, in her favor (as to her resolving to come and reconcile herself, and do penance if she recovered) indulged by the Rector with burial on the backside of the Church, but no service or tolling allowed”—nor was her funeral registered.

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year 900, as a defence, by ringing, against thunder, “ *Fulgura frango—pestem fugo—dissipo ventos.*” The Golden Legend, by Wyukyn de Worde, says, “ The evil spirits that are in the regions of the air doubt much when they hear the bells ring ; and this is the cause why the bells are rung when it thunders, and when great tempest, and outrages of weather happen, to the end that the fiends and wicked spirits should be abashed and flee, and cease to the moving of the tempest.”

The Laedæmonians, beat upon a brass pan, on the death of their Kings ; on such an occasion it is now usual to toll a bell :—have these notions the same meaning and origin ? The first tuneable set of bells were put up at Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, about 960.

\* The Jews had two kinds of excommunication, the greater and the less, the former **חֵרֶם** *cherem*, which excluded the person from the Synagogue and all civil commerce ; and the latter **נִדְּבִי** *niddui*, which was limited to thirty days.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

In the following instance of Ecclesiastical correction (which commenced some short time before the above circumstance) it is difficult to say, whether the tenacity of the Court, or the obstinacy of the individual, be more remarkable :—

Mr. DEWES,

Since you have hitherto slighted and disregarded all the citations, and friendly admonitions from time to time sent you, and have not appeared in Court to answer in a certain case of fornication, and incontinency, (of which sin you have long since stood, and now stand legally presented) but on the contrary, have continued obstinate and contumacious, I am ordered to acquaint you, that the Ordinary of this jurisdiction has still so far indulged you, as to give you three weeks longer time, from the date hereof, to come before him, to make a proper submission for the several contempts you have been guilty of, and to abide by what he shall there think proper to order and decree ; otherwise you will certainly be excommunicated without further notice or advice, to avoid which direful sentence, and the consequences thereof, you have it now in your own power, if you think proper.

I am, &c.

EDWARD THOMAS, Recd.

Hawarden, June 12, 1750.

Mr. DEWES,

Tho' you have hitherto against all common civility, nay, against law, reason, and religion, and consequently against your own best interests too, long abused the clemency of the Ordinary of this jurisdiction, by a most perverse, obstinate, and contemptuous behaviour, in despising the several legal and friendly notices and admo-

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## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

missions, given you from time to time, to appear before him in his judicial capacity in open court, in order to confess, and in due manner to repent of the heinous crime of fornication, wherewith you stand charged, and have therefore likewise occasioned a second act of denunciation of the sentence of excommunication against you, to be read openly in Church here on Sunday last; yet such is his merciful disposition towards you, that if you personally appear at the Consistorial Court, held at the usual time and place, and make a proper submission, and take such penance upon you, as shall be judicially enjoined you, then defraying the fees of office, &c. will the said sentence be taken off, and made void; but, if you perversely resolve otherwise, which God in mercy forbid, you are to take notice that this is the last overture of reconciliation that will be made to you; so heartily wishing you will accept of the favor,

I am, your friend,

EDWARD THOMAS, REGR.

Hawarden, May 26, 1751.

Mr. DEWES,

From the purport of my last letter to you, you might easily have inferred the consequence, and what would certainly ensue, provided you continued in your obstinacy, and contempt of the power, and jurisdiction of the Ordinary, as you very imprudently and contrary to all expectation, have all along done; altho' thro' this clemency only, and by his order you have had so many favorable indulgences, and repeated concessions, from time to time made you, and all to no purpose; therefore you have nobody to blame but yourself and obstinacy. As I now find by the bearer, Lawrence Nevett, that you have an inclination, and intention of making your submission, &c. I took an opportunity, yesterday, to acquaint Mr. Rector therewith, who, this morning, ordered me to acquaint you, that he expects you will make your personal appearance before him, or his lawful Surrogate, next Saturday, in the afternoon, about the hour of

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

four, when, if you are determined to make a proper submission to him, and sign your confession, which you will find ready prepared, and decently perform such penance as he shall enjoin, and resolve to become a new man, by frequenting and performing your duty at Church and Sacraments in future, and especially at the next high approaching season, and pay off the charge of both Courts, agreeably to the inclosed bill, then, and not otherwise, will all further proceedings in law against you be suspended and stopt; the direful sentence of excommunication be taken off, and you yourself restored to Church communion, &c. This is the substance of what I am ordered to communicate to you; and this also I do assure you, is the Ordinary's final determination, which is here sent you for your compliance or refusal.

I am your friend,

EDWARD THOMAS, REGISTRAR.

March 11, 1752.

The Office of the Consistory Court of Hawarden,  
against Edward Davies, of Broughton, Yeoman, in  
a cause of Ecclesiastical correction.

	£.	s.	d.
Process and notice . . . . .	0	8	0
Service and return . . . . .	0	3	4
Proxy and entering cause . . . . .	0	6	2
Admission thereof . . . . .	0	3	4
Fee and account when process was return- ed, and called; and Deponent decreed excommunicated . . . . .	0	2	4
Drawing schedule of excommunication . . . . .	0	2	0
Decree of Ordinary and Registrar . . . . .	0	2	0

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

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	£.	s.	d.
Schedule of excommunication . . . . .	0	0	6
Reading ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
Excommunication . . . . .	0	1	4
Letters denunciatory . . . . .	0	2	0
Absolution . . . . .	0	1	6
Decree for ditto . . . . .	0	2	0
Certificate of Absolution . . . . .	0	1	4
Fee, Proctor for moving for Absolution . . . . .	0	2	0
Clearing contempts . . . . .	0	6	8
Account of Court . . . . .	0	0	4
Drawing absolution and duty . . . . .	0	4	5
Absolution under seal . . . . .	0	1	10
Absolution to appe. . . . .	0	0	4
Drawing confession and duty . . . . .	0	6	8
Schedule of penance . . . . .	0	7	0
Bill of costs and copy . . . . .	0	1	0

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To Ordinary's significavit to the King, under seal, duty and messenger to the post office . . . . .	0	17	2
Postage of the transcript and mittimus out of Chancery . . . . .	0	1	4
Postage of letter with significavit . . . . .	0	2	4
Drawing precepe and copy . . . . .	0	2	0
To writ and transcript . . . . .	0	13	6
Fee on the writ . . . . .	0	6	8
To Prothonotary on filling the mittimus of record . . . . .	1	3	1



## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	£.	s.	d.			
Capias and seal . . . . .	0	5	7			
Sheriff's warrant . . . . .	0	2	6			
Trouble and many attendances on Prothonotary, under Sheriff, &c. . . . .	0	6	8			
Messengers to Mold, Chester, and Flint, to the Sheriff, and Bailiff, to expedite Court . . . . .	0	4	0			
A second Sheriff's warrant and Messenger . . . . .	0	3	6			
To Bailiff, to apprehend Defendant who could not be found . . . . .	0	10	0			
Their and their two assistants' charges at Thomas Fox's . . . . .	0	3	0			
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Richd. Williams, } Courts	Temporal	5	1	4		
Rector . . . }	Spiritual	3	6	7		
Total, . . .				8	7	11
				<hr/>		

“ Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.”

The following is a copy of a schedule or order of penance :—

“ The said A. B. shall upon 25 day of repair to the parish Church of Hawarden, immediately after the first lesson appointed to be used for that morning's service is ended, and being covered with

a white sheet, she holding a white rod in her hand, bare headed and bare footed, and standing near unto the reading desk of the Church, or any other place in the said Church, as the Minister shall appoint, shall say after the Minister, and make confession penitently, and in submissive manner, as followeth:—

“ Whereas I, good people, neglecting my duty to Almighty God, have committed the most detestable and wicked sin of fornication, with D. C. of ———, to the great danger of my own soul, and the evil example of others; I am heartily sorry for this my wicked and great fault, and humbly beseech Almighty God to forgive me this, and all other my sins, and so to assist me with his Holy Spirit, that I never commit the like again; and I desire this congregation here present (whom by this my lewd vice I have offended) not only to take notice of this my just punishment, to avoid the like sin, but also to join with me in prayer to Almighty God, saying, Our Father, &c.”

Before the year 1764, the Church was furnished with benches, and annually strewed with rushes, according to ancient custom, but this year, the Hawarden Trustees, out of money arising from the annual payment of the River Dee Company. appropriated £700. to the improvement of the Church. It now underwent a thorough repair, and the present neat and

uniform arrangement of the pews was adopted, and forthwith executed, to the general satisfaction and comfort of the parishioners. The walls and pillars were neatly plastered, the roofs painted, and the windows enlarged, and calculated to admit a proper proportion of light. In short, it was finished in a style, plain indeed, but highly creditable to the taste and judgement of the Trustees.

In the year 1810, the Freeholders, and other parishioners, at a very considerable expense, viz. 248*l*. 14*s*. erected in front of the great West window, a handsome organ,\* which has given the Church a beautiful and characteristic appearance.

Attached to the South side of the Chancel, and open to it, as the aisles are to the Nave, is another narrow Chancel, bearing the appellation of the Whitleys' Chancel, at the East end of which, is a neat and commodious Vestry Room, finished after 1764, and formerly a small Chancel belonging to the Glynnes: before this time the Vestry was held in the Chancel. This attached Chancel had always been appropriated to the use of, and always been repaired at the expense of

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\* According to Sir William Dugdale, organs were first introduced into English Churches, 751, yet, psalmody was a popular innovation during the first years of the Reformation. The psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins, were allowed, not enjoined, to be sung; and Collier says, those who have searched into the matter, with the utmost care and curiosity, could never discover any authority from the Church, or the Convocation.

the Whitleys, the vaults and monuments of the family being wholly within it. Both Chancels being private property, underwent no repair at the time of the improvement of the Church; but in the year 1817, the Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Rector, and his sister the Hon. Lady Glynne, (the present Baronet. being a minor) resolved upon what had long been contemplated by the late Sir John, and the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne,—the improvement of their Chancel; and in order that both might be rendered uniform, application was made to Charles Dundas, Esq. the representative of the Whitley family, for the fee of his Chancel, which he handsomely alienated\* to the parish; and moreover gave one hundred pounds towards perfecting the repairs of it, retaining only the rights of burial, and the preservation of the monuments. In consequence of this, the walls of the South West, and the South side, as far as the before-mentioned Vestry Room, were taken down, and also the East end of the great Chancel, and both were substantially rebuilt, and finished in the inside, with a neatness correspondent with the Church, and forming together a whole that reflects credit upon the present generation.

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The aggregate expenditure on the two Chancels,

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\* The deed of alienation, signed by the different parties, and sealed with the Seal of the Church Peculiar, is lodged in the Registry, and a copy is inserted in the Feoffee Book.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

including the improvement of the Communion Table, and the removal of the Pulpit, amounted to £1,416. 8s. 2½d. which was discharged as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
By Sir Stephen Richard Glynne . . . . .	471	4	0½
By the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Neville, Rector . . . . .	51	13	10½
By the Parish . . . . .	441	6	6
By Charles Dundas, Esq. M. P. . . . .	100	0	0
By Seats, in the South Chancel . . . . .	352	3	9½
	<hr/>		
	£1,416	8	2½

The Chancel Window is large, and handsomely emblazoned, empaling the Arms of Glynne, and Neville; and Neville and Legge.

The Communion Table, which aforetime stood under the Chancel Window, was now removed into the middle of the Chancel, and elevated upon four steps above the floor, three of which rise to a platform three feet wide, the fourth is for the convenience of kneeling round the Table, and this elevation produces a very good effect.\* On the East side of it are seats to accommodate 160 Children, who are educated in the Rector's School, upon Dr. Bell's plan. On the walls

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\* Sacrament was administered at this New Communion Table, for the first time at Christmas, 1816.

of the Chancel are several marble monuments elegantly sculptured, to the memory of the Ravenscrofts ; a Mrs. Booth, of Mottram, in Cheshire ; Rector Williams and Lady ; Rector Crewe and Lady ; and on a large brass plate, an inscription to the memory of Dr. Price, Rector. In the parish Chancel is a beautiful monument to Colonel Roger Whitley, with brasses, and other minor memorials affixed to the walls. On the South East pillar of the transept is a neat monument to the memory of Thomas Boydell, Esq. This Gentleman's father, himself, and his son, the present James Boydell, Esq. have now successively held the agency of the Glynne family, nearly a whole century ; an ample proof of the honourable discharge of a difficult and important trust, " Sweet shall be the reward of the just Steward."—There is also on the South wall, of the South transept, a neat monument to the memory of Mr. Joseph Turner, Architect.

Six of the inscriptions are here transcribed :—

Georgius

Ravenscrofte

Armiger, antiqua generosa stirpe

Oriundus, e Dorothea F. et Hærede

Johannis Davies Armigeri uxore cariss.

Liberos 12 suscepit ; Filios novem, et tres

Filias. Quorum sex, Thomam scilicet, Gulielmum,

Radulphum, Edwardum, Rogerum, et Antonium,

(Patre optimo ornatos) superstites reliquit. Publici

Viccomitis militis pro Parlamento ; Custodis

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Rotulorum et pacis munia magna cum laude gessit.  
 Deum sancte coluit. Fide in amicos et proximos  
 Charitate eximia claruit. Tandemq. sub certa  
 Resurrectionis in Christo spe Vitam fragilem  
 Cum æterna mutavit. Maii 28. Anº. Dñi 1592.  
 Hic peccatoris miseri jacet (ecce) Cadaver  
 Quem Christi sanguis profusus morte redemit.  
 Petra fuit fidei, pretiosæ et victima vitæ  
 Et mea spes, in qua moriens, expecto salutem.  
 Peccavi fateor graviter, peccataque flevi,  
 Major commissis Christi est miseratio nostris.  
 Hoc monumentum designavit fieri in memoriam  
 Fratris et sui ipsius Gulielmus Ravenscrofte  
 Armiger, cura et expensis Fratris et Execu-  
 toris sui Antonii Ravenscrofte Armigeri.

Here lieth the Body of  
 Thomas Ravenscroft,  
 Of Broadlane, in the County of Flint, Esq.  
 the only son of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq.  
 who departed this life, the 3d day of  
 May, Anº. Dom. 1698,

in the 28<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

In the year 1691, he married Honora  
 the only daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of  
 Keel Hall, in the county of Stafford, Esq.  
 by whom he had issue one Son, Thomas,  
 and three Daughters, Honora, Catherine, and Ann.  
 he died in the service of his Country a Memb<sup>r</sup>  
 of Parliament and lamented by all that knew  
 him; he was a kind Husband, and Father,  
 Just to his word and Friend.  
 Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

tam chari capitis.

Here also lyeth the body of his only Son.

Thomas Revenscroft

who was born after his death

and deceased the 3d of June

A.º. Dom̃ 1698.

Depositum

Johannis Pricæi S. T. P. Johannis Pricæi de Rhiwlas Ar̃

Filii natu minoris;

Novi Collegii apud Oxonienses olim Socii,

Postea Ecclesiæ Assavensis Prebendarii

Qui,

Natalium splendorem Pietate in Deum minime fucata

Morum sanctitate, integritate, suavitate, egregie

Honestavit :

Ineunte Adolescentia pro Carolo J. sub Gulielmo Fratre

Ordines duxit :

Deinde se totum Christo et Ecclesiæ consecravit ;

et sacris ordinibus initiatus,

Ecclesiam hanc per annos octodecim maxima cum laude rexit.

Vixit annos LXIIL menses IX. dies XI. obiit IV. non. Mart.

A. D. MDCLXXXIII.

Jana ex Fratre neptis,

Testamento Hæres dicta,

Observantiæ et gratitudinis ergo.

H. M. P.

Near this place lieth  
interred the Body of  
Colonel Roger Whitley,



## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

late of Peel, in the County of Chester.  
 Eldest son of Thomas Whitley, Esq.  
 Of Aston, in this Parish, by Elizabeth Brereton, his second wife.  
 He married Charlotte, sister of the right honorable  
 Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield,  
 And had issue by her, three sons and six Daughters, viz.  
 Gerard, Thomas, Roger, Elizabeth, Charlotte,  
 Henrietta, Maria, Penelope, Jane, and Anne.  
 He died July 17th, 1697.  
 This Monument was erected to his memory  
 By his Grand Daughters Charlotte and Elizabeth Mainwaring,  
 Daughters of Sir John Mainwaring,  
 Of Peover, in the County of Chester, Bart.  
 And Elizabeth Whitley,  
 1722.

On Mr. Boydell's Monument designed by Banks, is  
 Grief personified and leaning over an Urn,  
 inscribed as below.  
 Thomas Boydell, Esq.  
 and Mary, the Daughter  
 of Cuthbert Ridley of Macclesfield,  
 in the county of Chester, Gentleman,  
 were married May XXI<sup>st</sup>: MDCCLXI.  
 He died July XXXI<sup>st</sup>: MDCCXCV.  
 aged LXVI.  
 Having survived his affectionate Wife.  
 10 years.  
 Below the Urn.  
 Sacred to the Memory  
 of Thomas Boydell, Esquire, late of Travallyn, in the county of  
 Denbigh,  
 Many years Agent for several Estates

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

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In this and the neighbouring Counties.  
 His Industry was unremitted, his Probity unquestioned  
 And his Benevolence unbounded.  
 In his extensive Concerns, he reconciled  
 A vigilant zeal for the Interest of the Landlord,  
 With a compassionate Indulgence to the Tenant.  
 He died revered by his Family,  
 Beloved by his acquaintance,  
 and lamented by all.  
 His Children, in memory of the best of Parents  
 Have erected this Monument.

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As a proof of the salubrity of the air of this Parish, and the consequent longevity of the inhabitants, among many instances of protracted age in the Church yard, is the following:—

“ Ruth Williams of Shotton interred May 1<sup>st</sup> 1748  
 Aged 112.”

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Dividing the entrance into the christening seat, and near the Vestry Room door, is an oaken post or pillar, surmounted by a cross, and very handsomely carved in relievo.—This pillar is, in all probability, coeval with the Church, and might have had a corresponding one, forming the entrance into the Chancel, where, indeed, it formerly stood, with its basis inserted into a strong oaken step; its height in square is 3ft. 2in. its width 13½in.—from the square to the bot-

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

tom of the cross  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. and the height of the cross is 11 in. On the cross is an eagle, with wings expanded, surmounted by a vine branch and grapes, and holding in his beak a scroll with "In Domino confido." On the reverse is the like device, with "Spero in Domino." On the upper part of the pillar is a griffin's head and neck, resting upon an helmet; to this appended is a shield quartered, bearing a coat of arms,\* and on each side thereof a buck's head; below

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\* The quarterings are, first, a Lion rampant in a semee of Fleurs de lis; second, a cheveron between three Bucks heads; third, a cheveron between three Ravens; and the fourth as the first.—The figures at first sight would induce a belief that they referred to the three first possessors of this manor and advowson, viz. the Lion, for the Montalts; the Griffins' head, for the Montacutes; and the Buck's heads, for the Stanleys, foresters of Wirral; but Mr. Llwyd, of Bank Place, Chester, whose Heraldic erudition, particularly in Welsh pedigrees, is undoubted, observes "That this Pillar was engraved before lines were introduced in carving or engraving to distinguish colours (which is the only distinction between coats having the same figures, or charges) and that the first paternal coat only, viz. the Lion rampant in a semee of Fleur de lis, is known to appertain to the families of Poole, Holland, and Beaumont; and that it is probable, the arms being in a female shield, or lozenge, that the Pillar denotes the burying place of a maiden daughter of Randolph Poole, Rector of Hawarden, before 1539."

It has been seen, page 33, that Hugh Ravenscroft, about the year 1440, married Isabel, the daughter of Ralph Holland, Esq. of Bretton, but neither record, nor tradition, has left any clue to identify him with the great family of the Hollands, who were Earls of Kent, and Surry, and Dukes of Exeter, and took their name and original from Holland, near Wigan in Lancashire. They possessed the township of Halewood, in that county, now in part the Blackburnes, by descent, and in part the Earl of Derby's by grant from Henry VII. The Estates of the Hollands of Denton, in Lancashire, came by marriage to Sir John Egerton, Bart. then of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, whose Lady, on the death of her brother, became heir general to his Estates. This Sir John Egerton, was the great grandfather of the late

are two compartments very richly ornamented. The vine branch and grapes surrounding the Eagle,\* are no doubt, emblematic of the wine used in the sacrament, and it may also allude to the offerings of devotion among the Hebrews, which were made to the Ministers of the Temple, and which consisted of unfermented wine, oil, corn, &c. When an Israelite offered a loaf of bread to the priest, a part was reserved for his own use, and a part broken into crumbs, mixed with wine and oil, was spread upon the fire of the Altar. This ornament of the vine was remarkably splendid in the gold table for shew bread, which Ptolemy Philadelphus presented to the Jews for the service of the Temple; besides other rich ornaments, it was encircled with a golden vine, whose fruit, leaves, and tendrils, of exquisite workmanship, hung round in beautiful festoons: this was a part of his noble present in return for the Septuagint translation of the Bible.

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Earl Wilton, whose Estates and Title are now devolved upon Thomas, second son of Earl Grosvenor.

\* The Eagle too may have a reference, which at this period is not easily traced. On the Bas Relief of the Arch erected in honour of the Roman Emperor Titus, on the Eastern declivity of the Palatine Mount, and representing the procession bearing away the spoil taken from the Temple at Jerusalem, there are, upon one of the flat sides, upon which the Golden Candlestick is placed, the figures of two Eagles, with a wreath between them—"Ye have seen what I have done to Egypt, when I raised you as on the wings of Eagles, and brought you before me." Exodus xix, v. 4.

Also, Sir William Jones, on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Indians, observes, " that in the vocabulary of the Sufi Poets, *wine* invariably signifies *devotion*..

The Dies Dedicationis, or Wake, is kept on the first Sunday after Old Holy Cross,\* and is usually the first Sunday in October. There was moreover another annual Festival to the Saint, whose name the Church received at its consecration : both these were substituted in the room of idolatrous anniversaries, as well by the Roman Britons, as Saxons, and continued till the Reformation, when the celebratio Sancti was ordered to be discontinued. These wakes, or holyday times, collected great numbers of people for the purpose of feasting, and rural diversions, and gave birth to our Fairs (feriæ) which were formerly held at this season in the Church-yards,† and even in the Churches, till more corrupt manners, and a less regard to decency of behaviour, rendered it necessary to break through that custom. In this parish, the wake continues three or four days ; and though there be six or seven public houses in the town, there are instances of £100. being received in a single house. Feasting, horse-

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\* Or Holy Rood. The Festival of the Cross is distinguished by the name of Holy Rood-day. The word Rode in the Saxon language, signifies a Cross.

† In Norwich, a Fair was granted to the Church, and kept upon Trinity Sunday, upon Tombland, before the gates of the Monastery, at which a riot took place in 1272, and many citizens were killed.

racing, dancing and drinking, are the principal amusements, and the general notion,

“ *Rapiamus occasionem de die.*”

The term wakes has its name from Wœccan, wakes or vigils, because the Saints' holydays, commenced at sunset the preceding eve, at which time the people repaired to the Church, and joined in the service thereof to a late hour.

The Seal of this Church, represents Daniel in the Lion's Den, and to him is the Church said to be dedicated : the legend on the exergue is, “ *Sigillum : peculiaris : et : exemptæ : jurisdictionis : de : Hawarden.*”

At the West end of each aisle the wall is ornamented with a large black table handsomely inscribed with letters of gold ; the one significant of the means whereby the Church was improved in 1764 ; and the other contains a list of benefactions for charitable purposes.

It would be swerving from the adopted motto in the title page, to dismiss the subject of this Church, without adverting to a singular practice still retained, but which appears to be a work of supererogation. On the Sunday preceding Holy Thursday, and immediately after Morning Prayer, notice is given of the

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

elected Parish Officers, and also to Executors and others, who may have any concern in the Court Ecclesiastical, to attend at the time and place appointed, and then the Clergyman reads aloud the names, both male and female, of those whose imprudence, or illicit love, has burdened, or is likely to burden the parish with expenses. The names are proclaimed as follows :

Joseph D. for fornication and bastardy, with Sarah G.	
Walter U.    ..    ..    ..    with Anne Maria V.	
Stephen James K.    ..    ..    with Lettice Ann W.	

Sometimes from twenty to thirty pairs\* of these delinquents have been called over at one time, to the annoyance of religious feeling, and the offence of every modest female, whether married or single. On these occasions, it frequently happens that some of the offenders have the effrontery to be present, and whilst they shew a careless indifference themselves, are the means of seducing others to the commission of like crimes ; it is therefore a question, worthy the consideration of those whom it may most con-

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\* The notices given in the Cathedral Church, of Abo, in Finland, are, in comparison with these, innocent, though both are subversive of that pious train of thought which ought to occupy a devout congregation. In this Cathedral, the Minister previous to the concluding prayer, reads in an audible voice a list of the births, deaths, and marriages, of the preceding week ; he next recounts the sale of houses made, and to be made, and then adds the directions of the unclaimed letters, at the Post-Office.

cern, whether such a practice does not defeat the proposed end. In the case of young criminals of another description, it has been on all hands agreed, that in order to reclaim them, and again restore them to society, they should be sent to a Penitentiary for the benefit of admonition, and private remonstrance, rather than be sent to a gaol, where youthful depravity would be confirmed, and the mind so degraded as to render it callous to all reproof, and incapable of sense of shame. So in the cases now before us, if a young woman be once exposed in a full congregation of her parishioners, she despairs of ever recovering her character; and if she possess any tenderness of heart, or delicacy of mind, the almost general characteristics of female nature, she pines in private; or if she be an exception, she gives loose to her exposed passions, and is found a regular offender upon this disgraceful list, and so abandoned as to leave no hopes of amendment.

“ Ne scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello.”

It has been asserted, that importunity and opportunity will conquer the most heroic virtue—without inquiring into the truth of this aphorism, there can be little doubt, but, that many of these much to be pitied offenders have fallen victims to the arts and promises of their seducers, and to whom such an exposure can contribute little as a preventative to a recurrence of a



similar crime ; for having once suffered this public Ecclesiastical censure, there remains nothing more to be ashamed of. Excommunication and penance by exposure in a white sheet, have long ago been dispensed with, and it is presumed for the same reason ; and that extraordinary instance of severity, noted at page 58, reflects no credit upon the Rector of that day, whether he be considered as a man, a christian, or a magistrate. The wisest of mankind has said, " The merciful man doeth good to his own soul, and he that hath mercy on the poor is happy," and the mild rebuke of our blessed Saviour, who spoke as never yet man spake, " Go and sin no more," in a case of more aggravated crime, seems to have been recorded as an example worthy imitation, and expressive of that mercy, the which, if not shown to another, ourselves can lay no claim to, in the expected Court of retributive Justice.

After this offensive ceremony, the Clerk gives out the psalm, and then follows the sermon.

On the night of the 13th of April, 1821, the Church and Vestry Room were broken into, and the Communion Plate stolen, consisting of two large Flag-gons, two Chalices, two Patens for bread, and one large Dish, all double gilt ; and one silver Paten of the large size, together with a new black cloth Pall, a lawn Surplice, and two silk Hoods.

The Plate was found a few days afterwards, much damaged, having been buried at the point of one of stone groins shooting into the River, betwixt the Mark and the Higher Ferry; but all inquiry, and a reward of £50. were ineffectual in discovering the perpetrators of this daring Robbery.

### DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

Length of the Nave 71 feet, width 16 ft. 9 inches.

Aisles 71 ft. 11 ft. 6 in.

Chancel 48 ft. 10 in. 20 ft. 9 in.

Parish Chancel 35 ft. 8 in. 18 ft. 0 in.

Vestry Room 18 ft. 0 in. 12 ft. 0 in.

In 1585 were 44 Christen. In 1700 were 57 Christ.

1606 — 90 — 1800 — 151 —

1660 — 83 — 1821 — 177 —

of which there were 85 Males and 92 Females.

Marriages 23.—Burials 93.—viz. 47 males, 46 females.

Population in 1801... 4073.—In 1811.....4435.

1821 ...2590 m. 2466 f.—Total 5059.

The Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Rector.

Rev. Henry Jones, A. M. Curate.

Mr. Thomas Barber, Clerk, which office he has discharged with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the parish, for more than 20 years past.

The Church-yard was planted round with trees, 1815.





## THE PARISH.

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The early parish history is involved in great obscurity, and there are no existing records to disperse its gloom. The inhabitants appear to have had but little connexion with the neighbouring parishes, by which any clue can be seized to discover their employments, whether agricultural, commercial, or mineral. The earliest document the parish possesses, save the Register, is a copy of the Will of George Ledsham,\* late of the Inner Temple, London, bearing date February 24th 1606, and of the Inquisition and Decree,

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\* Mr. Ledsham was a Freeholder of this parish, and the proprietor of that Estate in Ewloe, known by the name of Farm Stile, the which he gave to his sister Ann Ledsham, who married a Mr. Robert Jones, farmer, at Bistree, in the parish of Mold, and grandfather of the late Mr. Jones, of Farm Stile aforesaid. This last Mr. Jones having no issue, willed the Estate to his nephew, Mr. William Leach, his eldest sister's eldest son, by Mr. John Leach, of Pentrobin, who is the present possessor.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

made and executed, by several Commissioners, by force, and in virtue of a Commission issued out of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, in the year 1637, being the 13th of the reign of Charles I. and pursuant to the statute for charitable uses.

By this Will, George Ledsham left £300. to erect and maintain a Grammar School for ever, in the West corner of the Church-yard, of Hawarden. Interest of money at this date was £10. per cent.\* and a stone at the gable of the building records, that the School

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\* Europeans became acquainted with India, from the expedition of Alexander the Great. Upon the division of his extensive Empire, Ptolemy seized upon Egypt, and commenced a traffic with the Western coast of Hindoostan, which was carried on by him, and his successors, till Egypt became a Roman province, thirty years before the Christian Era. The Romans, alive to the value of this commerce, greatly extended it, and spread through that mighty Empire its silks, cottons, spices, gems, pearls, &c. till themselves, alike unfortunate with their predecessors, fell a prey to foreign enemies, and Egypt submitted to the Saracen Yoke, A. D. 649. The Mohammedans, not suffering any Christians to pass through their dominions to the East, Alexandria and Constantinople became the Marts for East India produce, and the principal traders were the Greeks; but the wealth which poured in upon them was so great, that they abandoned themselves to indolence and effeminacy, and the Italians next succeeded to this lucrative traffic, making Alexandria their principal scene of action. The Genoese, Florentines, and Venetians, were the importers into Europe. In process of time the Venetians† monopolized the whole trade, and fixing their own prices upon their goods, obtained such enormous profits as enabled them to give £20. per cent. for Gold and Silver, to extend it; and this extravagant rate of interest continued from the close of the eleventh century, to the sixteenth. In 1498, Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese officer, discovered a passage to India, by the

† Shakespeare, in his Merchant of Venice, copying an Italian Novellist of 1378, observes, that the Vessel's side touching the rocks,

"Would scatter all her spices in the stream,  
Ere the roaring waters with her Silks."

was built 1608, so that the interest of two years would be fully adequate to the original building, which cost 50*l.* and the principal would be left clear. Interest was reduced to 8*l.* per cent. in 1624, to 6*l.* per cent. in 1651, and finally to 5*l.* per cent. in 1714, from which date the endowment could be only 15*l.* per ann. In the year 1773, through the economy, and good management of the Feoffees, the salary was raised to 17*l.* 10*s.* and March 13th, 1810, the interest of a donation of 50*l.* from the Master, raised it to 20*l.* per ann. which is the present endowment. In the years 1813-14, the Feoffees, from funds originating in small savings, and accumulating at compound interest, assisted also by the laudable exertions of the parishioners, were enabled to take down the main part of the original School, which was now become dangerous of falling, and not only to rebuild, but to raise the walls, and place over the whole a Dormitory, airy and comfortable, and calculated to accomodate forty boys. Adjoining the School they also erected a School House, proportionably suited to such an establishment; and to render it still more complete, the munificence of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. and Rector Crewe, bestowed an extensive Court-yard, wherein other offices might be

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Cape of Good Hope, and this rivalry, carried on without the expense of frequently loading, and unloading, which was unavoidable either by the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulph, soon undermined the Venetian monopoly; and in 1500, the rate of interest fell to £12. per cent. It was £10. per cent. Anno 1606, when Mr. Ledsham bequeathed his legacy to the School.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

occasionally built, together with a passage four feet, four inches wide within, along the South side of the School, the boundary line of both being secured by a substantial brick wall, and the whole formed an Institution of the greatest utility and comfort. The situation is most beautiful and salubrious, and the present Master, Mr. Bagley, by his extraordinary attention to his pupils, appears in every respect calculated to maintain the long established credit of the School\*.—See the appendix.

Though Hawarden had some share in the Great Rebellion, it contains no records thereof, and all that is known of it appears in the connected history of Chester. It seems that Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in Cheshire, was an enemy to that arbitrary tax imposed upon the country, under the name of Ship-

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\* There are instances within the writer's knowledge, of Grammar Schools, having been converted into National Schools. This plan is subversive of the Will of the Donor, and contrary to the statute of Mortmain, and is also most injurious to the Parishioners. From the Grammar School have issued characters that have done honor both to Church and State, but that opportunity in these instances is gone for ever, unless through application for redress to the Attorney General, the King being the supreme Guardian of all Charities. This unprecedented, unnatural, and indefensible way of extending, or altering a mode of Charity, will not probably be again risked. Whenever a Grammar School fails to be effective, the fault will be found to rest in the Trustees, who have either elected an incompetent, or a careless Master; an impediment, which they should immediately remove. If a School upon Dr. Bell's plan would be furthering the advantages of Education, the Charity should originate with the projectors, not at the expense of the praiseworthy founder of the Grammar School.

money, and his estate in Chester, consisting of Nun's Hall, and Nunnery Lands, which he probably considered as tax free,\* being brought into the assessment, he quarrelled with the Citizens, his Assessors, as well as his Sovereign, and publicly declared, by beat of drum, in the streets, for the Parliament, in opposition to the King ; and in July, 1643, appeared before the walls of the City, with an armed force, but was repulsed.

On the 11th of November following, Sir William, knowing probably the sentiments of Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, Esq. and Mr. John Aldersey, who were then in the garrison of Hawarden Castle, passed over Saltney Marsh, with a party of his adherents, and was there joyfully received. The possession of this fortress was of great importance to Sir William, as it enabled him to cut off all communication with the city from this quarter, and to deprive the citizens of their supply of coals. On the same day that this happened, the before-named Thomas Ravenscroft, pretending to be of the King's party, and being unsuspected, solicited and obtained from the garrison at Chester, one barrel of gunpowder. Sir William now wrote a summons to Sir Abraham Shipman, the Governor at Chester, demanding him to surrender up the city ; but he braved him, and ordered the suburbs of Handbridge

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\* By the laws of the Saxons, Lands granted to the Church, were not liable to secular service, except they were at first subject thereto, whilst in the hands of secular men.



to be demolished, to prevent the enemy from taking shelter therein, should he make an attempt upon the Town. At this time, a party of the King's soldiers arrived at Mostyn, in this county, and advanced to Hawarden Castle, under the command of Colonel Marrow, who sent a verbal summons by a Trumpet, to which a curious written answer was returned. The summons was repeated and reanswered. On the 22d, more forces arrived from Ireland, under the command of Sir Michael Emley, and Major-General Gibson, who again summoned the garrison, but without effect. The Commander in Chief of the Castle had also a threatening letter from Captain Sandford, in which he informs him, that he neither gives nor takes quarter; and concludes his epistle thus, " I am no bread and cheese rogue, but, as ever, a Loyalist, and will ever be, while I can write or name,

THOMAS SANDFORD,

Captain of Firelocks.

This epistle is dated from Broadlane Hall, where I now am your near neighbour, Nov. 28th, 1643.

The garrison not surrendering, Sir Michael, and Major Gibson, applied to Chester for assistance, and obtained thence a reinforcement of 300 citizens, and the companies under Captain Thropp, and Captain

Morgell: with this force a brisk attack was made the day following—the besieged hung out a white flag, and Dec. 4th, 1643, capitulated. The next morning the Castle was surrendered to Sir Michael Emley, on condition to march out with half arms, and two pairs of colours, one flying, and the other furled, and to be safely convoyed either to Wem, or Nantwich. The party from Chester marched home again, without the loss of a single man. On the 22d Dec. 1645, the Castle was ordered to be dismantled, that is, rendered untenable. Sir William Glynne further reduced it in 1665, and it has since remained a mere shadow of its original grandeur—the wreck of human pride, and an emblem of the mutability of all sublunary things.

“ 'Tis now the Raven's bleak abode,  
 'Tis now the apartment of the Toad,  
 And there the Fox securely feeds,  
 And there the poisonous Adder breeds,  
 Conceal'd in ruins, moss, and weeds,”

The City of Chester was afterwards besieged, and reduced to the greatest distress; and, compelled by famine, it at length surrendered to the Parliament forces, under Sir William Brereton, the 3d day of February, 1646.

At this date, the ancient Families of the Lordship of Hawarden were—

First. The Whitleys, tracing themselves back to the 4th year of Edward 3d, 1268. The family seat was Aston Hall, now the property of Charles Dundas, Esq. of Barton Court, Berkshire, M. P. by marriage with the heiress, Miss Anne Whitley, whose only daughter Jane Whitley, is the wife of James Deans, Esq. only son and heir; a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, who has taken the surnames and arms of Whitley Dundas, in addition to that of Deans, by Royal Sign Manual, (see page 118.) Thomas Whitley compounded for his estate for £125.

Secondly. The Hopes, of Broughton. The last George Hope, was the son of George Hope, and Alice, the daughter of Thomas Crachley, of Daniel's Ash, Esq. the son of George Hope, the son of John Hope, son of William Hope, son of Foulk Hope, (who married a daughter of Randolph Poole, Rector of Hawarden) son of Peter Hope, son of Oliver Hope, son of John Hope,\* son of Robert Hope, of Broughton, son of Robert Hope, son of Hugh Hope, son of Hugh Hope, of Hawarden, 1297. George Hope, though he received his estate unencumbered, contrived to raise money upon it to such an extent, as to leave not a wreck behind. He died May 16th,

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\* John Hope, alias Jenkin Hope. The Estates in the neighbouring parish of Hope, which formerly belonged to Llewelyn ap David ap Meredith, were forfeited for his adherence to Owen Glyndwr, and were bestowed by Henry 4th, upon this Jenkin Hope.

1781. Parcels of this estate were sold to Mr. Thomas Boydell, of Trevallyn, and Mr. George Wright, of Hawarden; and Broughton Hall, the seat of his ancestors was purchased about 1754, by Richard Slaughter, Esq. who afterwards cased the old Hall, and gave it its present respectable appearance. It next passed by purchase to Mr. Richardson, of Beeston; and finally to Mr. Samuel Leach, of Oswestry, in whom it is now vested.

Thirdly. The Ravenscrofts, of Bretton, whose ancestor settled here about 1440; but whose estates, being ultimately left to two co-heiresses, became by marriage, or purchase, the property of the Glynnes and Grosvenors. This ancient family divided itself into three heads—the Ravenscrofts, of Ravenscroft; the Ravenscrofts, of Bretton; and the Ravenscrofts, of Pickhill, who intermarried with many principal families both in England and Wales. See Note page 32.

And Fourthly. The Alderseys, of Daniel's Ash, possessing estates in Diglane, Broadlane, and Ewloe. By a deed bearing date 1636, it seems that Edward Stanley, son of Piers Stanley, a branch of the house of Hooton, was possessed of several valuable estates in Ewloe, where he resided, and probably on the site of the house still called the Old Hall. His son Robert, had a daughter, named Anne, who married a Mostyn, of Coed ddû; she became a widow, and in this deed

disposed of her property to Sir Peter Mutton,\* Knt. Chief Justice of North Wales, and Robert Davies, of Gwasanney, Esq. in trust for John Aldersey, of Daniel's Ash, and his wife Catherine, her daughter, and their heirs. This property consisted of Duckworth's Farm; Gronow's Hays; Lands, called the Deep Works; the Mill, called Groomsdale Mill; Groomsdale Croft; several Tenements in the possession of Thomas Whitley, Esq. Thomas Ledsham, George Shone, Thomas Nicholas, William Whitley, John Rogers, Richard Brown, and John Annion, besides other lands in Ewloe, called the Wheatfield, the Coomgreave Hay, Deeper's Hill, Sparke's Wood, the Green Croft, and the Dingle. Also, in Broadlane, tenements held by William Roberts, Richard Roberts, John Laton, and John Whitley, and all these were left to the use and behoof of John Aldersey, and Catherine his wife, and afterwards to the eldest son of the same, viz. William Aldersey, and his heirs male, or in failure to Edward Aldersey, and his heirs male, or in failure to John Aldersey, and his heirs, &c. These were the three sons of John and Catherine Aldersey, of Daniel's Ash. In 1654, William Aldersey, the eldest son, was elected a Feoffee to the School, as was

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\* This is that Sir Peter Mutton, who in the House of Commons, in a conversation respecting Stamps said, "that this was not the first time that Stamps were used, for he had heard before he was born, that Stamps were used here in this Kingdom," upon which Sir Edward Coke, who then sat in the Chair, called him Sir Peter Stamp.

also Thomas Crachley, Esq. of Daniel's Ash. Here is a collision of names and interests which puzzles inquiry, and leaves every attempt to reconcile it in the dark. The Crachleys, who now for the first time appear as parishioners, are said to have been agents of sequestration, under the usurpation of Cromwell. The name of Aldersey is no more heard of, but that of Crachley is substituted for it, at Daniel's Ash, Diglane, Broadlane, and Ewloe. The transfer of property in these untoward times, was often mysterious and difficult of proof, and the hand of power frequently established a doubtful right; but though we hesitate as to the manner of acquisition, we can with certainty trace the progress of possession.

Thomas Crachley, the first resident of the name at Daniel's Ash, died 1691, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Crachley, who died 1728. His son Thomas Crachley born 1707, succeeded him and after practising the Law for many years, is said to have died in the King's Bench, London, about the year 1750. He had a son Thomas Crachley, baptized 1741, who was also bred to the Law, but probably never practised it. He was a gentleman of approved character, but, from the careless conduct of his ancestors, was obliged to sell his paternal Estate, Daniel's Ash, to Sir John Glynn, Bart. anno. 1764, and afterwards lived a bachelor in retirement. To this gentleman Mr. Pennant, of Bagillt, left an Estate, at Bagillt, which

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

he, Mr. Crachley, bequeathed to that worthy and independent character Colonel Barnston, of the City of Chester. To him also Roger Wynne, of Tower, Esq. brother to the late Dr. Wynne, left his Estate of Tower, after the death of his wife. Roger died 1776, his wife died February 1780, and Thomas Crachley, who took the name of Wynne, enjoyed the property about three months only, for he died May 23, 1780. Having no issue, Tower passed as directed to Miss Roberts, of Whittington, who also took the name of Wynne, and she carried it by marriage to the Rev. Hope Wynne Eyton, of Leeswood, in whom it is now vested.

William Crachley, the first proprietor of Diglane, after the Alderseys, died 1720, and his son Richard Crachley, did by Will dated 1735, and by Codicil dated 1737, in which year he died, give and devise the inheritance of the Estate of Diglane (subject to the payment of his debts, and legacies, and an annuity of £10. per annum to his brother John Crachley,) to George Hope, Esq. his relation by marriage, and the said George Hope, in order to discharge the obligations of the Will, did in conjunction with the said John Crachley, brother and heir of Richard Crachley aforesaid, sell, alienate, and confirm the said Estate to Sir John Glynne, Bart. 1749.

Robert Crachley, of Broadlane, and Ewloe, had a

son baptized John, 1688, which Robert seems to have lived till about the year 1741, he was then succeeded by his son John, of the Oaks, in Ewloe, who quitted that residence for Broadlane, where, after experiencing those difficulties which are ever attendant upon mismanagement and thoughtless expenditure, he died in extreme poverty. There is one son of this branch yet remaining, aged about 76. It is remarkable that from the year 1658 to 1742 inclusive, there were baptized of the Crachleys, forty-nine children, though the name in this parish is now almost extinct.

“ Sic transit gloria mundi.”

“ Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli  
Dictus, erit nulli proprius ; sed cedet in usum  
Nunc mihi, nunc alii.”

“ A little rule, a little sway,  
A sunbeam in a Winter's day,  
Is all the great and mighty have,  
Between the cradle and the grave.”

This parish, containing 16,444 acres, is of irregular form, and probably not less than 30 miles in circumference, through which the great road from Chester to Holyhead passes longitudinally the distance of more than eight miles. The soil bordering upon the estuary of the Dee, and formerly overflowed by the tide, is alluvial ; its rising slope towards the town consists of a rich soil, upon a bed of sand or gravel ; the upper parts are somewhat rocky, and covered with a



soil less fertile indeed, but in general in a fair state of cultivation. The North and West districts have extensive beds of coal, and the South West parts are stored with clays suitable for, and converted into, a great diversity of articles, such as fire bricks, floor tiles, drain tiles, ridge tiles, cornices, &c. and also into coarse earthen-ware in all its varieties. With these valuable strata and substrata we should naturally suppose an early and brisk communication with the City of Chester, not more than six miles distant; but this was less easy than the present appearance of things warrants. The intervening Marsh was scarcely passable, save over a narrow pavement, and a bridge supported by stoops over its principal gutter, for the turnpike road was not formed till about the year 1757; however it is not to be doubted that the City of Chester was furnished with coals from the townships of Aston and Mancott in this parish, at a very early period, which were either carted over the sands, at low water, the principal channel of the River lying under the Cheshire shore, or carried upon horses over Saltney marsh. To corroborate this idea, about twenty years ago, a new work was attempted at Aston, but upon sinking the pits, the workmen were surprized at the discovery of workings which had escaped even tradition; these works must have been exhausted in supplying Chester, and the neighbourhood; for Mostyn, with a less dangerous navigation, was the rendezvous of the Dublin coal vessels.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

The narrow pavement over Saltney Marsh was made and maintained at the expense of the Glynnnes, for which they were remunerated by a toll, taken at the toll-house in Bretton. Upon the creation of a Turnpike-road, the Commissioners compounded with them for this toll, and finally purchased it about 20 years ago.

The estuary of the Dee having been long silting up,\* and the navigation to Chester rendered difficult and uncertain to vessels of any considerable burden, an Act of Parliament was obtained by a company of adventurers, in the year 1700,† for cutting a Canal

\* The first notice upon record of the silting up of the River Dee, seems to have been as early as 1449, and a brial was collected throughout the Kingdom, and the city of Chester assessed, for the purpose of building a Pier, and Haven, at Neston, but this proved of little value, for tradition says, that no Vessels of more than 20 tons burden could sail up to Chester. This must have been a distressing circumstance to the Citizens, and accordingly in the great charter of Henry 7th, it is recited, that the Mayor, and Citizens, had held the City of his progenitors, Earls of Chester, paying yearly £100. and that through the frequency of strangers and concourse both by sea and land, they had hitherto been enabled to pay the same; but now through decay of the Haven, and sanding up of the River, they were less able to pay the yearly fee farm; he therefore remitted £80. per annum of the amount. In the year 1677, a Mr. Andrew Yarrington, bred a mercer, and sometime a soldier in the civil wars, became afterwards a great projector, and met with much encouragement from many persons of distinction: he this year published his "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," in which he projected the plan of a New Cut, from Chester, to Flint Castle, but which was not carried into effect. In this publication are mentioned the Aston Collieries, and of the extent to which they were then worked, some calculation may be formed, for he observes, if the New Cut be effected, £1,000 a year may be saved in carriage of Coals to Chester.

† The silting of the Dee was the cause of increasing the commerce of Li-

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

from the sea to Chester, but after spending great sums of money, the attempt proved abortive. In the year 1732, Nathaniel Kinderley & Co. applied for, and obtained an Act of Parliament, to complete what the former company had failed in, and in 1737 the new cut was completed. This company engaged to maintain in the said cut, from the sea to Wilcox point, situate within the liberties of the City of Chester, fifteen feet of water, at a moderate spring tide, and if this were neglected, upon notices being given according to the Act, the Commissioners were empowered to appoint persons, to enter upon the Whitesands, Lands, and Gardens of the Company, to take possession, and receive all rents and profits, and expend the same for the purpose of regaining the depth of fifteen feet in the said river; and in order to give a proper direction to this Canal, the company cut through the Old Saltney Marsh, belonging to Hawarden, and isolated 800 acres on the North side of it marked in the Map *a u a a a*, for which the Act of Parliament granted £200. per annum. to be paid by the Company to the Lord of the Manor of Hawarden, and other Trustees, and applicable to any uses, which any five

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verpool, and in 1710, the first, or Old Dock, was constructed; in 1720, the population being about 10,090, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making navigable the Mersey, and Irwell, as far as Manchester, and opening a communication with Northwich, by means of the River Weaver. Mr. Gregson says, this was the first effort of the kind made in England; if so, Wales holds honorable precedence, as the Act for making navigable the Dee was obtained in 1700.

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Trustees, with the consent of the Lord, should agree upon.

As this Cut would obstruct the communication between Wales, and Wirral, in Cheshire, at ebb-tide, two Ferries were erected and are to be maintained, and supplied with boats, &c. at the expence of the River Dee Company, for carrying over at all possible times, horses, carriages, and passengers of every description, that no inconvenience may arise to the country from any act of these associated individuals.

Soon after the finishing of the Canal, 1757, a native of the name of Jonathan Catherall, with other of his neighbours, commenced the burning of Fire-bricks, on a small scale indeed, but which has since become a very important trade. It is now divided into four capital concerns, viz. Messrs. Rigbys and Hancock's, Mr. Catherall's, grandson to the above named Jonathan Catherall, Messrs. Smalley, and Co.'s and Messrs. Mathers Parkes, and Co.'s; these several works in the year 1818, employed 230 persons, and burnt for home and foreign consumption, an aggregate of seven millions of bricks, tiles, &c. or 23,500 tons in weight, which paid to Government a duty amounting to £1647. Fire-bricks were assessed to the Poor's Rate 1804.

In respect of the Coals raised in the townships of

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Aston, and Mancott (perhaps for ages prior to the last century) there is no particular account, nor can it be ascertained whether natives or strangers, had the management of the works ; but if it be allowed to draw a conclusion from what follows, there seems to have been but little enterprize in the natives ; for though something was done in open work, as it is called, or by sinking to the upper stratum, and alternately winding up coals and water ; - though this was done in the neighbourhood of the above-mentioned clays, they hazarded nothing more, and indeed, as a colliery upon a large scale requires a large capital, it is very probable they wanted the means.

As far as traditionary evidence can be depended upon, it would seem that a Mr. John Sparrow was the first stranger, in modern times, that opened a Colliery in this parish, the which he might have been induced to do, by the attempt of the first adventurers to cut a navigable Canal to Chester, an undertaking which, if completed, might have rendered his designs highly lucrative, for the site of the Colliery was at Latchcraft, in the township of Shotton, and not far from the mouth of the intended Canal, but this failing, his hopes seem to have been disappointed, and the work after a few years was abandoned. This same person afterwards got some upper coals in Ewloe, and was Churchwarden in 1722, after which date he is no longer to be traced.

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In 1737, April 20, Mr. John Lloyd of Ewloe, leased to Mr. James Gartside of Chester, the whole of his coals in Ewloe, commonly known by the name of "Lloyd's Hills," and elsewhere, for the term of thirty-one years, for the gross sum of £633. 12s. and ten tons of coals annually to the Lessor.

In 1738, a female, now known only by name, as Madam Haytre, from the neighbourhood of Newcastle, in Staffordshire, engaged a coalwork, at the Boar's Head, in this parish, and erected the first Fire Engine; and as Mr. Beighton's was the first practical engine of that kind, and only brought into use about the year 1717, it might have been expected that an event so extraordinary in this neighbourhood, would have left some indelible impression as to its marked effects; but there are no particulars upon record of this original work carried on by means of Machinery: the pits, however, have been lately re-opened, and it has been discovered that a very considerable quantity of coals had been raised in the short space of eight or nine years, for the work must have been given up soon after the year 1746, it being certain that after that date, Madam Haytre must have been considered as a very odious character, in the parish; for having witnessed Sir John Glynn, Bart. and Rector Williams, upon their knees, on the Bowling-green, and overheard them drinking the health of the Pretender, she reported the transaction in London, and a King's mes-

senger was speedily dispatched to apprehend the offending parties: they were accordingly taken up to the Metropolis, and kept at least two months in the custody of the messenger, before they obtained a hearing of the Privy Council; when, no evidence appearing against them, they were discharged.

A Mr. Salt, who had a work at Mostyn, next attempted a Colliery at the Castle Hill, i. e. Ewloe Castle, where he intended to drain the coals by means of a level, the which he began but never finished; he also had a Colliery in another part of Ewloe, but, as it appears, did not succeed, for in the course of a few years he died insolvent.

The next adventurer was Mr. Walter Stubbs, of Beccbury, in Salop, an attorney at law. This gentleman, about the year 1747, purchased, or otherwise obtained from the before-mentioned Mr. James Gartside, all his interest in the lease of Mr. Lloyd's coals, in the Lloyd's Hills, and raised the same by means of a Fire Engine.

In 1765, he leased the adjoining Coals in Sandycroft, belonging to Sir John Glynne, in which Sir John became a partner, by merging in the concern, the farm rent of the coals, which was usually one eighth part. This work was soon after known by the name of the Sandycroft Colliery, for the lease of the

Lloyd's Hills terminated 1763, and these coals were afterwards leased to Read and others.

The Sandycroft Colliery was now carried on to a considerable extent under the agency of Mr. George Berks, a Staffordshire gentleman, introduced here by Mr. Stubbs. In 1768, Sir John, with a view of increasing the sale by an easier communication with the City of Chester, projected the plan of carrying the coals over Saltney Marsh, by water, the road being at that time sandy and very heavy for draught. To this end a Canal was cut parallel to the turnpike road, till it turned off towards a point near the Dee, about two miles below Chester. The coals were accordingly carted to a coal yard in Bretton, and forwarded thence on Punts constructed for the purpose; and to render the concern still more complete, in the year 1770, a design was formed of draining the coals on the West side of the parish by a level. This was begun at Michaelmas this year, with much parade and rejoicing, but the project was soon given up, either as impracticable, or too expensive. A stone, on the spot, near the Mill-pool, with an inscription, records the event. The Canal, too, was an unfortunate concern, the coals being unloaded at Bretton, reloaded on the Punts on the Canal, unloaded again at the end of the Canal, and reloaded on Punts upon the river, became so broken, as to be scarcely saleable, independent of the loss of breakage. Before this plan was finally



abandoned by Sir John, 1775, Mr. Prescott, the proprietor of a capital estate, in the Lordship of Ewloe, being about to make trial of his coals, expected to reap advantage from the use of this Canal, and unwarily gave the Bart. 100*l.* for the half share of it. The inefficiency of this purchase for the purpose intended, was soon discovered, and the Canal has since been useless. It is in part filled up, but the joint interest in the property is recorded upon mere stones which mark out the boundary line. To return to Sandycroft: coals continued to be raised by Mr. Berks for the proprietors, Sir John, and Mr. Stubbs. In 1777, Sir John died, his share during the lease being left to his daughters. Mrs. Crewe's portion was purchased by Mr. Berks, and the Colliery was continued by Messrs. Stubbs, Berks, &c. till the expiration of the lease, about the year 1790.

Soon after the Colliery had commenced at Lloyd's Hills, viz. 1740, the work at Latchcraft was re-opened by a Company from Chester, and the coals were gotten to the verge of the Aston Estate, when the concern broke up. This Company constructed the first wooden railway known in this country for the purpose of conveying coals to the banks of the Canal. In the mean time, George Hope, Esq. and John Crachley, gentleman, of Broadlane, erected a Fire Engine, at Mancott, to raise the deep coals, and other coals, the remnants of former ages, and this undertaking was

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intrusted to the management of Mr. Michael Wilcox, and others. These proprietors, in imitation of the Company at Latchcraft, constructed a wooden railway on the West side of Big Mancott Lane, down to the River, and this work continued, though not altogether under the original proprietors, till the year 1790.

At this date, Mr. Botfield, a Shropshire gentleman, of property and experience, leased the Collieries of Sir Stephen Richard Glynné, Bart. viz. Mancott, Sandycroft, Little Mountain, &c. and became the great coal proprietor of the parish. At the same time a considerable quantity of coals were raised from under the lands of Mr. Prescott, by a Company from Yorkshire, who built the Cottages, at the Level, and whose active partner was a Mr. Binks; but these adventurers, after a few years, failed. Mr. Botfield formed an iron railway from the Engine Pit, at Mancott, down to the River, in order to facilitate the exportation of coals; while Sandycroft, Little Mountain, and Sir George Prescott's\* coals were disposed of by land sale. This was the state of things in 1801, when Mr. Botfield gave up the whole concern, and was succeeded therein by Messrs. Rigbys and Hancock, the gentlemen so extensively concerned in the brick-works. These coal and brick proprietors, continued the iron

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\* Mr. Prescott was created a Baronet, 1794.

railway from Mancott (in the whole five miles at least) to the upper parts of the parish, amongst the brick-works, and coal-works, and through these means greatly extended the trade.

About the time of Mr. Botfield's retirement, a Company under the firm of Leach and Co. engaged Sir George Prescott's, and other coals, and they also formed an iron railway through the Aston Estate, down to the River, for the discharge of their Collieries, and these works together generally employed four hundred and fifty men, and raised annually 72,000 tons of coals, by means of twelve Steam Engines, from seven horse power, to sixty horse power.

In the year 1805, the Collieries of the parish were for the first time assessed to, and paid, the Poor's Rates.

The Strata of the coal fields in the different parts of this parish are nearly the same, consisting of Freestone, and Shale of a saponaceous quality, with occasional beds of Ironstone, Sand, and Gravel. The workable seams of coals are four. The upper seam is called the Hollin coal, from six to seven feet thick, containing some portion of sulphur, and therefore less valued; the second seam is three feet thick, and called the Brassy coal; the third seam is three feet thick, and called the Rough coal; the lowest seam is ten feet

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

thick, and called the Main coal : this last is of a superior quality for House purposes ; and for Breweries, Distilleries, &c. it is generally sought for in the *Dublin* market.

*Measures in the Engine Pit at Ewloe.*

6 feet soil and clay	3 feet of metal	8 feet of hard stone
54 feet freestone	18in. coal call. $\frac{1}{2}$ yard	18 feet of metal
27in. coal call. the Bine	12ft. of metal	3ft. of coal, the Rough
6 feet of hard stone	16ft. of stone	14 feet of metal
7ft. of coal, the Hollia	12 feet of metal	26 feet of hard stone
18ft. of blue metal	3ft. coal, the Brassy	9 feet of metal
15ft. of hard stone	23 feet of metal	10 feet of Main coal

In the metals is occasionally found ironstone.

Coal was at first so little understood, that it was prohibited in, or near London, as prejudicial to health, and even Smiths were obliged to burn wood, Edward I. 1273. Coal was made an article of trade 1381.

Mr. Hancock's Potteries, on Buckley Mountain, for coarse earthenware and stoneware, are extensive, and, together with others of less note, generally employ fifty persons.

In the Town of Hawarden also, is an Iron Foundry, and a Smithy, with a Boring Mill, all on a large scale. This is an Old Establishment, of great and deserved note, originating in the late highly respected

Mr. Rigby, father of the present worthy proprietor, and where articles are fabricated from the great Fire-engine of sixty horse power, to the smallest kitchen utensil; and this work affords employment, and support, to about one hundred persons.

In the year 1751, Mr. Richardson, of Chester, erected a Smelting-house, in Pentrobin, of a conical form, where Lead continued to be smelted under the agency of Mr. Joseph Berks, during his time, and that of his son Richard Richardson, Esq. of Capenhurst, in Cheshire, till the year 1810, when the Building was entirely taken down.

In 1778, an Act of Parliament was obtained for inclosing Saltney Marsh, in this parish, containing by admeasurement 2000 acres of rich land, not including 600 acres copped out aforetime by the Stanleys, and a part of the purchase of Serjeant Glynn. This undertaking was effected at a vast expense, as a new and more substantial river bank was requisite, on the South side, more effectually to prevent the inroads of the tide, with sluices to carry off the land floods and drain waters. This great work was expeditiously performed, and the lands of the Marsh divided and allotted by the Commissioners, Samuel Wyatt, Esq. Mr. Edward Stelfox, and Mr. John Earl, each of whom received £393. 15s. and the award was signed 1781. Saltney was erected into a township of itself.

and it maintains its own poor. This Act added above one thousand acres to the Glynne estate.

No circumstance in the history of the parish ever contributed so much to its advantage as this enclosure. A new spirit of industry sprang up with new means of employment, and the maiden land threw up such abundant crops as enriched all its cultivators, and gave to the parishioners a new and an improved character.

In the year 1781, Mr. Tharp, a button manufacturer in Chester, purchased a small allotment upon the lately inclosed Saltney Marsh, and near to Big Mancott-lane-end, where he erected the Chemistry. To this place he sent down his refuse horn and bones, from which he extracted Glauber's salts, and sal ammoniac, and ground down the calcined residuum into ivory black. This concern was purchased by Mr. Rigby, about the year 1793. It passed next into the hands of his brother, Mr. John Rigby, by whom, in conjunction with his nephew Mr. Leigh Rigby, the above articles continue to be manufactured to a considerable extent.

In 1798, an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the more mountainous parts of the Lordship, in the townships of Broughton, Pentrobin, and Bannel, to the amount of six hundred acres, or thereabouts, of which thirty acres in lieu of Warren, and forty

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

acres for Lord's right, fell to the share of Sir S. R. Glynne, independent of his freehold claims, amounting in toto to four hundred and eighty acres.

In September 1802, a high tide broke through the river bank, above the Upper Ferry, the reparation of which cost £2,040. Upon the spur of necessity, Sir S. R. Glynne, with his agents, repaired the breach, and advanced the money, but which the other freeholders refused to reimburse. In consequence of this refusal, recourse was had to Parliament to compel the repayment, by a proportional assessment upon the Landowners, and the additional debt, including the expenses of the Act, &c. amounted to £800. The maxim says, the first expense is the least; but this evil was not without some cheering result, as the cops, and the tithes, were hereafter to contribute a fair proportion to the future repairs of the bank.

A. R. P.

In 1740, the uninclosed lands on the  
North side of the River, denominated

Sealand, amounted to ..... 4,818 3 32

Of these were in- closed by River Dee Company,	A. R. P.			Total, 3,068 1 8
	In 1754,	1,108	0 28	
	1763,	658	2 12	
	1769,	302	2 25	
	1790,	999	0 3	

There are yet uninclosed ..... 1,750 2 24

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

In this parish are twelve townships; viz. Hawarden, Broadlane, Bretton, Broughton, Pentrobin, Ewloe and Ewloe Wood, Shotton, Aston, Mancott, Moor, Saltney, and Sealand; of these, Mancott, Aston, and Shotton have been very rich in coal beds, though now pretty much exhausted; Ewloe and Ewloe Wood, the seat of the present Collieries, are still very productive, and likely to continue so for many years.







THE  
**TOWN OF HAWARDEN**

Consists of a single street, about a mile long. In the year 1740, as it appears from a sketch taken by Thomas Badeslade, it was an assemblage of low-thatched buildings. In the beginning of the last century, when the situation and products of the parish began to attract the notice of strangers, it is natural to suppose that the natives would be more alive to their local advantages, and that enterprize and the increase of population would be the consequence. Increase of population rising under

speculative concerns, ever begets an increase of poor, and accordingly the first erection of brick and slate, seems to have been the Poor-house in 1736, at the expense of 114*l*.\* From this date it is supposed that improvements began to take place, though certainly by slow degrees, and Sir John Glynne, at the expense of 70*l*. obtained a grant from the Crown, to hold a weekly Market upon the open space at the upper Cross, where the people upon occasions had been accustomed to assemble time immemorial, and this Market-place† though it has of late years been vindicated as, and proved to be, public property, and used for this public purpose, selfish views and private pique, have for the present removed it to another, though inconvenient place ; but, it is to be presumed, that effectual means will be taken by the town to compel the re-establishment, and use of the ancient Market-place.

There were in this town an upper and lower Cross,‡ both which were demolished in the year 1641, when

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\* To defray this expense, the Feoffees of that day borrowed the principal of several small legacies to the Poor ; but neither the principal, nor interest have ever since been recognized.

† About the year 1810, the proprietor of the adjoining houses made an attempt to shut up the thoroughfare of the Market-place, buildings having been erected in front, for butchers, &c. and to make it private property ; this, the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne and other Freeholders, objected to, and the buildings being thrown down, the space was made public as heretofore.

‡ Crosses are said to have been first erected anno 653, when Penda, grandfather of St. Werburg, returned a christian convert from Northumbria

there was an order of Parliament to destroy all Crosses remaining in streets, 17. of Charles I. On the site of these Crosses, were planted trees, in 1742, by Thomas Fisher, the Parish Clerk : that at the upper Cross was cut down when the present houses were erected there ; but that, at the lower Cross, still remains, and ornaments as well as commemorates the place.

The spot upon which this tree grows is almost unrivaled in point of prospect, and it is difficult to conjecture, why it should have been chosen for the site of a House of Correction, the which, though it may boast a Grecian style of Architecture, makes little amends for the association of ideas which it creates, to the suppression of those grateful feelings which arise from the contemplation of beautiful scenery, and it is rendered still more obnoxious by the addition of a pair of stocks. Reflection is the best corrective of crime ; of course seclusion is best calculated to produce the desired effect, and a retired situation is its best aid. Even the Idler or the Drunkard sitting in the stocks, would in such a case, be sooner corrected

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to Mercia, attended, according to Bede, by four Priests, deputed to preach the Gospel through his dominions. In the early ages of Christianity, Churches were very rare, and Clergymen were sent from the Episcopal Monasteries to officiate therein, and where there was no Church, they preached at a Cross in the open air. Under these circumstances, the great Lords, who saw the advantages of a Religion inculcating obedience and industry, built Churches, and endowed them with a maintenance for a resident Priest, and hence arose the formation of Parishes.

of his follies, than by the frequent mock consolations of passers by:—

“ It grieves me John to see your leg,  
 Stuck in a hole, just like a peg ;  
 If I but knew which way to do 't,  
 And save my own, I'd let it out,  
 But that might bring us both together,  
 Lock'd in the same enchanted tether.”

When the provident Clerk planted this tree, he raised round it a mound, supported by border stones, which served both as a seat\* and a guard, and it afforded an evening's enjoyment suitable to the simplicity of the planter, and his social neighbours ;† but the disgraceful erection, now sheltered by its branches, serves only to indicate the signs of the times, viz. looser manners and more depraved minds.

There was likewise another Cross at Coning's grove, now the Western extremity of the town, which was also distinguished by a tree, but this was cut down about fifty years ago,

Near this place is an artificial bank of earth, called Trueman's-hill, which, tradition says, was raised as a

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\* Near the neat cottages on the banks of the Loire, in France, there is generally a large tree with a seat round its trunk, and also another railed seat among its branches, which last is called the Look-out.

† Mr. Thomas Barber, the present Clerk, actuated by similar motives, meditates the restoration of these decayed appendages.

fortification to prevent Henry II. from advancing by this pass into Wales 1157. If this were the case, it is probable that some person of distinction fell in the conflict, for on the top of the fortification is raised a tumulus, now covered with firs. It was usual with the Saxons not to bury in graves bodies that were slain in battle, but to cover them, laid upon the ground, with turves or clods of earth, and the more distinguished the person was, the larger was his burig or hiding place, which act they used to call buriging the dead; whence the present phrase of burying the dead, and isolated round barrows were chiefly those of military men of rank;\* but there is no certainty of any thing more than that the fortification and tumulus yet remain, and that this last, curiosity has never attempted to explore.

About the year 1767, Mr. Thomas Boydell built a handsome dwelling house, and the adjoining cottages on two sides of the Market-place, and within the walls of the latter contrived conveniences for the butchers. Since that time other good houses have been erected in other parts of the town, and further

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\* The Anglo-saxon Barrows sometimes contained in them arms, horses bones, spoils, &c. and in some instances bodies sitting upright—this, it is supposed, designated the soldier; this might be the case in this country, but Herodotus relates that the Nasamoncs, a people of Libya, always buried their dead in a sitting posture. Those deposits discovered in barrows are said to be the most ancient, which lie upon the side, with the knees gathered up to the level of the hips, the right hand being placed upon the breast, and the left being parallel with the thigh.

improvements are in progress, insomuch that Hawarden is likely soon to become as respectable in its appearance, as it is distinguished for its beautiful situation.

The road which formerly led from Hawarden to Mancott, was down the hollow lane adjoining the Glynne Arms, and under the Rectory garden, and meadow, through Little Mancott; but a road branched to the left from the Rectory Croft, leading to Daniel's Ash, and this road, in the beginning of the last century was continued through Big Mancott, to the river. The parapet or footpath through the town, was first paved about 1764, the horse way about 1775.

In 1794, for the more convenient cartage of coals to Hawarden, and at the instance of Mr. Botfield, a new road was cut to continue the Daniel's Ash Road, up to the Tree at the Lower Cross, which has proved a great and useful improvement.

In the year 1804, when the turnpike road was altered at the Castle, and the idea adopted of isolating the house, and grounds, it became an object of concern to inclose the cart road leading from Pentrobin to Hawarden, which, a little above the Mill, diverged on the flat towards the Castle, and then took a direction along the Castle wall, till it reached the lower extremity of the town, opposite to the Moor-lane.

To obtain this desirable end, Sir S. R. Glynne engaged to continue the road from Pentrobin over the Mill-pool head, and to open, and pave, at his own expense, the Mill-lane, which was heretofore impervious to heavy carriage, and this was effected 1805; but not in the commodious manner that it might have been. The site of the old road is traceable by the eye, and forms a beautiful feature in the improved grounds,

In 1806, the town pavement, heretofore formed of mountain stones, was in part taken up, and repaved with pebbles, and since that time the whole has been completed.

The Mill well, which was originally opened in 1750, by Thomas Fox, pipe-maker, and publican, was in 1805 arched over, and an iron pump fixed therein.

In 1820-1, the Commissioners of the turnpike road, undertook to ease the ascent of the hill, at the lower end of Hawarden; and for this purpose, they cut out upon the brow a mass of sand seven feet deep, which being carried to the foot of the hill, lengthened it about eighty-eight yards. The original length was one hundred and ninety-eight yards, with an ascent of nearly three inches per yard; it is now two hundred and eighty-six yards, with an ascent of near two inches per yard; the alteration cost the Trust about £970.

The Commissioners also this year projected a great improvement at Broughton Brook, by raising the surface of the road on the Bridge fourteen feet, and continuing it in a direct line through the adjacent fields; but stopping short in the length necessary to be cut through the rising grounds, they do not appear to have effected such an improvement as they would otherwise have attained. This alteration cost the Trust £676.

There are two Lordships in this parish, viz. the Lordship of Hawarden, and the Lordship of Ewloe; this latter was originally an appurtenance to the manor of the Montalts, and it does not appear how, or at what period, it became the property of the Davieses, of Gwysaney, a powerful family, at a very early period. The last John Davies, Esq. died March 8, 1785, and left two sisters Lætitia and Mary. Mary was married to Philip Puleston, Esq. of Havod y wern, near Wrexham, whose only daughter married Bryan Cooke, Esq. of Owston, in Yorkshire, whose son, in right of his mother, is now Lord of the manor of Ewloe.

Within this Lordship lies the principal part of the estate of Charles Dundas, Esq. of Barton Court and Aston, M. P. for the county of Berks. This gentleman, as has been before noted, is the representative of the ancient family of the Whitleys, of whom the earliest record states, that Richard Whitley, of Aston, Esq.



married Margery, the daughter and heir of William Messam, son of Robert Messam, son of Richard Messam, son of Harry de Messam, by his wife, the daughter and heir of Richard Aston, son of Adam Aston, who was living anno 4th of Edward 3d, 1268. John Whitley, the third in descent, from the aforesaid Richard Whitley, married Constance, daughter of Piers Stanley, of Ewloe, Esq. descended from Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Knight. Thomas Whitley, the fifth in descent, was High Sheriff of the County of Flint, anno 1637.\* His second son Roger, was Colonel in the Army of King Charles 1st. and Knight and Harbinger, to King Charles the 2d, 1671; he died 1697, (see his monumental inscription, page 70.) He became possessor of a very fine estate in the adjoining parish of Northop, which estate of Llys (see note page 12,) descended to the Earl of Plymouth, and has lately been purchased by Earl Grosvenor. Richard Whitley, the third son of the aforesaid Thomas, was a Captain of Foot, in the service of Charles 1st, and was slain in the defence of Hawarden Castle. John Whitley, the 4th son, was a Colonel of Foot, in the same service, and was slain in the defence of the town of Conway. Times of difficulty and danger, as well as other particular circumstances, frequently

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\* In the year 1630, Mr. Ralph Brereton, citizen and haberdasher, of London, and brother-in-law to this Mr. Thomas Whitley, left by Will, the sum of £250. to purchase a yearly dole for ever, for the Poor of Hawarden Parish, in the county of Flint.

elicit those energies which would otherwise have slept in idle concealment, and it is probable that through want of some such incitements, either to call forth corporeal or mental faculties, we hear no more of the prowess, or patriotism of this heroic family. A branch of the Whitleys was settled at Shotton Hall, in the adjoining township of Shotton ; but of this House nothing particular is recorded.

There is also in Shotton another ancient house, known by the name of Kyllins, from the Welsh word Celyn, which signifies a Holly, with an Estate consisting of about 170 acres. It formerly belonged to Salisbury of Ledbroke, whose daughter and heiress married — Lloyd of Bachegraig, who assumed the name of Salisbury, and by his will dated 1734, bequeathed it to Mr. Brereton, the Paramour of his wife ; which Mr. Brereton had two sons ; the eldest, by his father's will dated 1746, succeeded to the Estate, and assumed the name of Salisbury ; the youngest was Rector of Liverpool, and Vicar of Northop. The Estate, through want of issue, was left by Salisbury Brereton to his relation Charles Trelawney, Esq. son of Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart. the proprietor of Shotwick Park, who took the name of the Testator, and alienated the property in 1807, to Edward Jones, Esq. of Wepre, for £8,000.

In this Lordship also lies the capital Estate of Sir

George Beeston Prescott, Bart.\* but of the transfer of this Estate, whether from the Crachleys, or the mortgagee in possession, or others, to the Prescott family, the compiler has not been able to elicit any particulars, though he has made frequent application both to the Principal, and Agent. As to the property itself, as far as names of places and the skeleton parts of Maps of the Glynne Estate can authorize locality, it appears to be the principal portion of that Estate particularly described (page 91) and bequeathed by Anne Mostyn, to Thomas Aldersey of Daniel's Ash, and his wife Catherine her daughter, and their Heirs.

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\* George Prescott, of Bridge-street, Chester, merchant (descended from William Prescott, of Capul, in the parish of Standish, and of Eccleston, both in Lancashire, before the year 1600,) was born at Ightfield Hall, in Shropshire, 1680, died March 16th, 1747, and was buried at St. Mary's, Chester. He had three sons, Thomas, George, and Daniel. Thomas purchased the manor of Overton, in Cheshire, and was High Sheriff in 1756; he died unmarried, and left the Estate and Manor of Overton, to his brother George Prescott, for his life, and afterwards to George William Prescott, his nephew. This George, of Theobalds Park, (which he purchased from the Duke of Portland, and which had been the favorite residence of Charles II.) married Mary, daughter of Sir Jacob Elton, of Bristol, Bart. by whom he had issue, two sons, George-William and Thomas; he died, April 20, 1790. George William Prescott, of Eardshaw Hall, in the parish of Davenham, in Cheshire, and of Theobalds aforesaid, Esq. was created a Baronet, December 9, 1794. He married Sarah the daughter of Beeston Long, of Charshelton, in Surry, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Sir George Beeston, and William Willoughby, and a daughter. Sir George William died at Theobalds Park, July 22, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir George Beeston Prescott, the present Bart. who was born February 11th, 1776. In 1802, he obtained an Act of Parliament, to sell his Estate and Manor of Overton, which had been settled upon his Lady, and to exchange the security, by placing it upon his Estates in the parish of Hawarden.

A little North of the Turnpike road leading to Northop, and near the Western boundary of the parish, are the ruins of an old Castle, now called Ewloe Castle,\* but when, and by whom founded is unknown. Leland, who died in 1552, says, this

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\* The oldest people in this parish have a tradition that this Castle was originally the residence of a wonderful Giant, of the name of Yowly, who derived his extraction through a long line of ancestors, from Oceanus Britannicus, and Terra, and gave name to this district of the parish, Ewloa. However extravagant this may appear, it seems quite as credible, as that the neighbouring city of Chester, was founded by Leon Gawr, who was the son of Neptune, and a mighty Giant; or as Sir T. Elliot will have it by a great grandson of Noah!! As the Castle and the City, seem to have had a somewhat similar origin, may we not venture to assign to them a similar date?

The Welsh have been long twitted for their proverbial tenacity of pedigree; but an English Noble Lord of the present day, in honor of the late Prince Regent, has out-heralded Heraldry itself; for he has lineally derived his Hero from Jupiter, who begat Hercules, who begat Glaucus, from whom sprung the family of the Actii, who migrated from Rome to Este, of which family was Azo, son of Huga, from whom sprang the family now upon the English Throne.

This reminds us of the Tailor, who derived his family from Jupiter Capitalinus, and therefore took a goose, for his ensign. In the Library at Mostyn, in this county, is an illuminated pedigree of the family, fourteen yards long, which passes through the British, and Saxon race of Monarchs, then through the Kings of Israel—reaches Noah, and finishes with Adam and Eve. Even here folly has not gone her length. The Staffords of Buckingham, boast their descent from a white Swan, "*Fecit alorinis Ledam recubare sub alis.*" Observe the simplicity of Prior:

Ladies and Gentlemen by your leave  
 Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior;  
 The son of Adam and of Eve  
 Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher.

The pride of pedigree seems to have originated in the Jewish economy to preserve the distinction of that line in which the Messiah was to appear, and to record the genealogy of the Priests, to prevent improper persons from thrusting themselves into that holy office; for otherwise it would be difficult to account for this strange peculiarity in the history of man.

Castle in his day was a ruined pile, and belonged to Hoele, a Flintshire gentleman, but of whom nothing is now known. It is difficult to assign any use to the structure of which these are the ragged remains: it is concealed on the East, West, and South, by the adjoining grounds, and is embosomed in trees to the North, without any visible way of approach, save up the streamlet which passes at its foot, and discharges itself into the estuary of the Dee, about two miles and a half below. The larger ruin consists of a single room, on the ground floor forty feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, square at the angular points on the outside, but finished within at the end, by a semicircular bow; the wall on the North, and part of the East and West walls, are mouldered away; that, on the South is seven feet thick, inclosing a staircase, which has formerly led to the room above, the jutting stones still remaining, which have supported the floor.

This building occupies the whole top of the mount, on which it stands, except a narrow pathway round it: separated from this by a deep ditch, and at the distance of about fifty feet, is another mount, upon which is a ruin, square without, and circular within, its diameter being twenty-five feet and a half, and this also occupies the whole upper surface. There appears to have been a passage of communication between them, but no signs of any inclosure to protect them. The whole seems better calculated for the retirement,

or resort of a gang of some description of marauders, than for any military purposes, or the residence of a gentleman.

On Buckley Mountain, which lies in both Lordships, and in the township of Ewloe, are those clays heretofore mentioned as manufactured into fire-bricks, and coarse earthenware. The clay is of a dark ash colour, of a great depth, and though thrown down in lumps of shaly substance, dissolves upon exposure to the sun and air : when burnt, it withstands intense heat, which renders the bricks made thereof invaluable in the construction of furnaces, &c. This manufactory has occasioned a great population in the neighbourhood, and the situation being nearly three miles distant from the parish Church, ignorance and irreligion must have continued the necessary consequence, had it not been for the unshaken perseverance of Sectaries. These men, to their credit be it spoken, arrested the vicious and intemperate career of the young, the ignorant, and the licentious, of this distant quarter of the parish, and rendered them more correct in their principles, and more orderly in their conduct ; and this tribute of applause, truth and justice require to be acknowledged. Prior to that period (1818) when Government recommended an increase of Churches and Chapels throughout the kingdom, the Rector, Mr. Neville, with a laudable and unremitting zeal for our Church Establishment, and to extend and render

permanent its effective influence throughout his jurisdiction, projected the erection of a new Church in the midst of this populous district, and as preparatory to its success, the erection of two Schools, the one for boys, and the other for girls, upon the popular plan now generally adopted.\* The sentiment which gave birth to this well projected Institution, and the animated manner in which it was persisted in, and supported by the Rector, and his immediate connexions, soon escaped the pale of the parish, and was countenanced in the remotest parts of England and Wales ; and her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, honoured the Institution with her patronage. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent ; His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold ; together with a long list of Nobility and Gentry, as will appear hereafter, contributed to the forwarding of these useful and meritorious plans. A large and commodious House was expeditiously finished, which comprehends a Clergyman's residence, with every requisite accommodation, and two large School rooms, each capable of containing, one hundred and fifty children at least. The Girls School was opened upon the first day of January 1819, and the Boy's School upon the tenth day of February following. At these Schools proper Instructors regularly

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\* Mr. Dodwell, in his classical and topographical tour through Greece, quotes from the work of Guiliatore, a traveller, in 1669, a passage which proves that the system of mutual instruction, which is termed Lancasterian, was at that time practised in Athens.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

attend, and every encouragement is given by the Rector, and the Honourable Lady Glynné, to foster the growth, and forward the ends of this infant Charity.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent	200	0	0
His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold	25	0	0
National School Society	50	0	0
The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, M. P.	21	0	0
Collection, after a Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, in Hawarden Church	98	4	7
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham	5	5	0
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester	5	5	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln	5	5	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester	5	5	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough	5	5	0
Charity Assembly at Hawarden	21	0	0
Earl of Abingdon	20	0	0
Anonymous	10	0	0
Anonymous, two Ladies	10	10	0
Anonymous, Chester	1	0	0
Lord Braybrooke	21	0	0
Viscount Bulkeley	10	0	0
Viscountess Bulkeley	5	0	0
T. Botfield, Esq. Hopton-court, Salop	5	0	0
F. Burton, Esq. Brook-street, London	5	0	0
James Boydell, Esq. Rossett, Denbigh	2	0	0
F. E. Barker, Esq. Chester	2	0	0

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L532 19 7



## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

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	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	532	19	7
R. Bateson, Esq. Liverpool . . . . .	2	0	0
Miss Brathwaite, Paddington . . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. James Black . . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. W. B. Bártar, Timsbury, Somersetshire . . . . .	2	0	0
W. Buckle, Esq. Wolverhampton . . . . .	1	0	0
Mr. Boucher, Chester . . . . .	0	5	0
Mr. Beavan, Hawarden . . . . .	2	0	0
Bromwich, collection from . . . . .	0	10	6
Bryan Cooke, Esq. Ouston, York . . . . .	52	10	0
Most Noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley . . . . .	25	0	0
Viscount Curzon . . . . .	20	0	0
Rev. Offley Crewe, Muxton, Staffordshire . . . . .	20	0	0
The Rector of Cwin, Flintshire . . . . .	10	0	0
Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. Vale Royal, Cheshire . . . . .	5	0	0
The Miss Cunliffes, Acton Park, Denbighshire . . . . .	2	0	0
Miss Cotton, Audlem, Cheshire . . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. Joseph Colthman, Beverley . . . . .	1	1	0
Lieutenant-General Cheney, Beverley . . . . .	1	1	0
Miss Child, Beverley . . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Crigan and Family, Lawrence Waltham . . . . .	5	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire . . . . .	25	0	0
Earl of Dartmouth . . . . .	10	10	0
The Countess of Dartmouth . . . . .	5	5	0
G. Daubeny, Esq. . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. Hope Eyton, Leeswood Hall, Flintshire . . . . .	5	0	0
The Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge . . . . .	3	3	0
Rev. Samuel Eyre, Bristol . . . . .	1	1	0
Captain Evans, Chester . . . . .	0	5	0
Miss Evesham . . . . .	5	0	0
Robert Foster, Esq. Wolvey, Warwickshire . . . . .	21	0	0
Rev. George Ferryman, Beverley . . . . .	1	1	0

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L770 14 1

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward	770	14	1
Hon. John Fortescue, Magdalen College, Cambridge	1	1	0
Mrs. Fletcher, Gwernhayled, Flintshire	1	1	0
Mr. John Fletcher, Chester	5	0	0
Right Honourable Thomas Grenville	30	0	0
Earl Grosvenor	25	0	0
Honourable Lady Glynne, Hawarden Castle	20	0	0
Honourable and Rev. Anchitel Grey	10	0	0
Miss Giffard, Nerquis Hall, Flintshire	10	10	0
S. Gardiner, Esq. Combe Lodge, Reading	5	0	0
Mrs. Glynne, Chester	3	3	0
Miss Greene, Liverpool	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Griffith, Emanuel College, Cambridge	1	1	0
Gen. G. Garth, Beverley	1	1	0
Mrs. Greg, Hampton	3	0	0
Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart. Bettisfield Park, Flintshire	10	10	0
Mrs. Hayman, Gresford, Denbighshire	5	0	0
Rev. H. Hodgkinson, Arborfield, Berks	2	0	0
Rev. J. L. Hutchinson, Beverley	1	1	0
Rev. H. W. Hunter, Beverley	1	1	0
Mrs. Hughes, Hawarden	0	5	0
J. Husband, Esq. Magdalen College, Cambridge	1	0	0
Miss Hain, Orchard, Wandsworth	5	5	0
Junius, York	5	0	0
Miss Jones, Wepre Hall, Flintshire	1	0	0
Miss Charlotte Jones, ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Jones, Hawarden	0	5	0
Watkin Jones, Esq. Ty mawr, S. W.	0	2	0
Late Viscount Kilmorey	10	0	0
Late Viscountess Kilmorey	5	0	0
Miss Kirke, Beverley	1	1	0
H. Legard, Esq. Beverley	10	10	0
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	L948	11	1

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	948	11	1
Beilby Lawley, Esq. Billingbear, Berks . . . . .	10	0	0
F. Lawley, Esq. Middleton Park, Warwickshire . . . . .	5	5	0
Mrs. Lawley . . . . .	5	0	0
The Miss Lawleys, Doe Bank, Birmingham . . . . .	5	0	0
H. Leycester, Esq. late Recorder of Chester . . . . .	5	0	0
Mrs. Langton, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square . . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Lowe, Chester . . . . .	0	3	0
Mrs. Lawley . . . . .	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. M. P. . . . .	30	0	0
H. Mainwaring, Esq. Bromboro' Hall, Cheshire . . . . .	10	10	0
Rev. Robert Messam, Ewloe Hall, Flintshire . . . . .	6	6	0
Mrs. Morgan, Golden Grove, Flintshire . . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Monk, Chester . . . . .	1	0	0
Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Rector of Hawarden . . . . .	100	0	0
Lady Charlotte Neville . . . . .	50	0	0
Hon. R. Neville, M. P. . . . .	10	0	0
Hon. Catherine Neville . . . . .	5	0	0
Miss Laura Numm, Checkerton . . . . .	0	3	0
Hon. Philip Pusey, Grosvenor-square . . . . .	31	10	0
Sir George Prescott, Bart. 1st donation . . . . .	20	0	0
Sir George Prescott, Bart. 2d donation . . . . .	20	0	0
I. D. Porcher, Esq. M. P. . . . .	10	0	0
J. Popple, Esq. . . . .	10	0	0
D. Pennant, Esq. Downing, Flintshire . . . . .	10	0	0
Mrs. Pennant, ditto . . . . .	2	0	0
Captain Parish, R. N. Timsbury . . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Parry, Llanasa, Flintshire . . . . .	1	0	0
Sir Robert Page, Madeira . . . . .	5	0	0
Late Bagot Read, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
Wm. Rigby, Esq. Hawarden, Flintshire, 2d donation . . . . .	2	0	0
E. Robertson, Esq. Beverley . . . . .	1	1	0

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 L1,327 19 1

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	1,327	19	1
G. Rowlands, Esq. Chester . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Roberts, Whitford, Flintshire . . . . .	0	10	6
Mr. Roberts, Red Lion, Chester . . . . .	0	5	0
Countess Dowager of Ross . . . . .	21	0	0
Late Frederick Roberts, Esq. Kinnerton . . . . .	2	0	0
Mrs. Shepherd . . . . .	50	0	0
Lord Sherborne . . . . .	10	0	0
Lady Sherborne . . . . .	10	0	0
Mr. Saunders, Chester . . . . .	0	5	0
Mr. Sharp and family, Lawrence Waltham, Berks. . . . .	5	0	0
H. Tomkinson, Esq. Nantwich, Cheshire . . . . .	2	2	0
Mrs. Taubnam . . . . .	1	1	0
Henry Vansittart, Esq. Kirkleatham, Yorkshire . . . . .	5	5	0
Lady Wilson, Charkon . . . . .	10	10	0
Mrs. Waldo, Basingstoke, Hants . . . . .	10	10	0
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M. P. . . . .	10	10	0
Lady Harriet Williams Wynn . . . . .	5	5	0
Lady Williams Wynn . . . . .	5	0	0
John Williams, Esq. Gwersyllt, Denbighshire . . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Weld, No. 5, New Bond-street . . . . .	3	3	0
Rev. R. Wingfield, Ruabon, Denbighshire . . . . .	2	2	0
Dr. Whittell, Chester . . . . .	1	0	0
Mr. Whittingham, Hawarden . . . . .	0	5	0
The Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, Bart. . . . .	3	0	0
Benjamin Yates, Esq. Tring Park . . . . .	10	0	0
Hon. Lady Glynn, Hawarden Castle, 2d donation . . . . .	100	0	0
Miss Metcalfe, Hill-street . . . . .	5	0	0
Miss N. Metcalfe, Hill-street . . . . .	5	0	0
Miss — Metcalfe, Hill-street . . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. H. Hodgkinson, 2d donation . . . . .	3	0	0
Mrs. Mary Ashley, Epsom . . . . .	5	5	0

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 L1,625 17 7

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	1,625	17	7
L. H. Petit, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
Robert Powell, Esq. Norton-street . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Prosser . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge . . . . .	5	5	0
Messrs. Twining, Strand . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Watkins . . . . .	1	0	0
Miss Jane Brooke . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto additional . . . . .	10	0	0
Mrs. Barker, Stamford . . . . .	2	0	0
Miss Caruther, Pitchcomb . . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Cotton, Rudgley, Staffordshire . . . . .	5	0	0
Thomas Luccock, Esq. Liverpool . . . . .	1	1	0
Lady Owen . . . . .	5	0	0
W. Patten, Esq. Birmingham . . . . .	5	0	0
Mrs. Sophia Shepherd, Ampport, Hants, 2d donation . . . . .	50	0	0
Mr. Barber, by Dr. Crigan . . . . .	1	0	0
Mr. John Woolam, by ditto . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. W. Bremner, Workingham, by ditto . . . . .	2	0	0
Mrs. J. F. Fortescue, Hadleigh . . . . .	5	5	0
Miss Cholmeley . . . . .	1	0	0
Lord Braybrooke, 2d donation . . . . .	21	0	0
Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. . . . .	10	0	0
Mrs. Glynne, 2d donation . . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. Dr. Hughes . . . . .	3	0	0
Rev. H. Hodgkinson, 3d donation . . . . .	1	1	0
Sir John Kennaway . . . . .	5	5	0
Lady Anne Legge . . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Mestayer, Reading . . . . .	5	0	0
Lady Jane Neville . . . . .	5	0	0
Lady Pringle . . . . .	1	0	0
Dean of Carlisle . . . . .	5	5	0

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 £1,822 19 7

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## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	1,822	19	7
Lord Gwydir . . . . .	10	0	0
Lady Willoughby . . . . .	10	0	0
Hon. Miss Burrell . . . . .	5	0	0
G. H. Wheeler, Esq. . . . .	2	2	0
Rev. R. Twopenny . . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. R. Wilkes . . . . .	5	0	0
C. Smyth, Esq. Northampton . . . . .	5	0	0
Wm. Davis, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
Lord and Lady Sherborne, 2d donation . . . . .	20	0	0
Thomas Hankey, Esq. . . . .	21	0	0
Lord Crewe's Trustees . . . . .	50	0	0
John Watkins, Esq. . . . .	5	0	0
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	<i>L</i> 1,967	12	7

The aggregate of these subscriptions, so honorable to the individuals that afforded it, could not probably have been elicited on any other occasion of local import ; and it furnishes a full conviction of the necessity of the case. Of this grand total more than twelve hundred pounds have been expended in the Parsonage House and Schools, and a Balance yet remains of more than seven hundred pounds.

Since the erection of the New Parsonage, and Schools, his Majesty's Commissioners for building Churches, have granted a sufficient sum, viz. £4000. for building the New Church, the first stone of which was laid with great ceremony, on Friday the 14th day of December, 1821. The morning was ushered in by

the ringing of bells, and soon after eleven o'clock the procession moved on from Hawarden, towards Buckley Mountain, in the following order :

Trumpeter,  
 Advanced Guard of Hawarden Yeomanry  
 Cavalry, with the Standard,  
 Band of Music,  
 Verger,  
 Architect with the plan of the intended Church,  
 Apparitor and Parish Clerk,  
 Francis Edge Barker, Esq. Registrar,  
 James Boydell, Esq. Agent,  
 Rev. Henry Jones, Surrogate,  
 Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Northop,  
 Church Wardens,  
 Rector's Carriage,  
 With Rector and the Hon. Lady Charlotte Neville,  
 Detachment of Cavalry,  
 Clerk of the Works, carrying a large Flag with the  
 Representation of the New Church upon it,  
 Lady Glynne's Carriage,  
 With Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, and Mr. Glynne,  
 Wearing the Uniform of the Corps,  
 Detachment of Cavalry,  
 Other Carriages,  
 &c. &c. &c.

On arriving at the New Parsonage the procession

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

alighted, and advanced on foot to the area of the New Church, headed by four hundred children belonging to the Rector and Lady Glynne's National Schools. The Rector took his station on a Platform near the East end of the intended building, and the School-children having sung the 100th Psalm, the ceremony of laying the stone\* was performed by Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, and his brother Mr. Henry Glynne ; after the stone was properly adjusted, the Rector offered the following prayer, in the most feeling and impressive manner :—

\* The stone is placed under the East window, and inscribed as follows :—

THIS STONE WAS LAID

BY

STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, PATRON.

AND

HENRY GLYNNE, HIS BROTHER.

GEORGE NEVILLE, RECTOR AND ORDINARY.

JOHN HUSBAND, B. A. CURATE.

HUGH JONES, M. A. }

HENRY JONES, M. A. } SURROGATES.

FRANCIS EDGE BARKER, REGISTRAR.

WILLIAM WALLEY, }

JOHN CATHERALL, } CHURCH WARDENS.

PETER REYNOLDS, }

RICHARD ROBERTS, } SIDESMEN.

JOHN OATES, ARCHITECT.

DEC. 14TH, 1821.

Gothic, in Church Architecture, is a term of the best acceptance, and carries with it sentiments of sublimity, appropriate to the subject it embraces, and as its pure and undefiled outside is no where, in ancient example, intermixed with other matter, the taste or propriety of such an appendage as the above may probably be doubted.—Baronius, indeed, if we are to believe that celebrated Cardinal, observes in his *Annales Ecclesiastici*, that the old Church of St. Peter, on the Vatican, was built by Constantine, and that this was confirmed by two verses formerly to be seen in the Vault of that Church.



“ O Almighty and Everlasting Lord God, Maker of the Universe and Preserver of all things in Heaven and in Earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, pour down thy blessing upon us who are now assembled before thee, and prosper the work of our hands. Look down with mercy upon this our humble desire to provide for the maintenance of thy true religion, and thereby for a continued increase of whatever things are righteous, and acceptable in thy sight. May all those who shall hereafter assemble within these sacred walls be united in charity and godly love. May thy word here taught promote the everlasting salvation of those who hear it ; may thy holy sacrament here administered be the forerunner of everlasting glory ! Strengthen also, we beseech thee, O Lord, all who shall minister within this Holy Temple, that both by their life and doctrine they may set forth thy true, and lively word, and by thy grace build up in the hearts of their congregations a pure and spotless temple, in the which it delighteth Thee to dwell. Finally, we humbly beseech thee, O Lord, to send a blessing upon those, by whose little hands the chief stone of thy Altar has been this day laid ; may the rest of their lives be modelled after this beginning, may they long be spared to be pillars of thy Holy Church on Earth, of which thy son Jesus Christ is the chief corner stone ! That when all these things shall have passed away, we, together with them, and with all those who shall here-

after worship in this sacred Temple, may be found worthy to become members of thy Church Triumphant in Heaven, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, might, majesty and dominion now and for ever."

At the conclusion of this prayer, the 84th Psalm was sung, and then the ceremony was concluded with an appropriate and energetic address, by the Rector, to the surrounding multitude.





## BUCKLEY CHURCH

Is a plain but handsome Gothic structure, embracing an area within sixty-eight feet, by forty-four feet, without pillars,\* which is divided into three aisles, Middle, North, and South. The Middle aisle contains thirty-four pews for five persons each ; the North and South aisles, thirty-four pews for four persons each, which is equal to three hundred and six sittings.

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\* The principle of economy in seating the greatest number of people in a given space, has in many instances been acted upon at the expense of architectural accuracy, and has elicited the observation, that, in building the New Churches, regard has not been paid to the best models of antiquity, whether of Greece, Rome, or England, and that defective proportions, and anomalous mixtures, are but too frequently protrusive, and of course offensive to the judicious eye. The area of this Church contains two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square feet, whilst the height of the ceiling at the side walls, is twenty-three feet only, and in the centre thirty-one feet. The side windows of the Church, from the sill to the point of the arch, are thirteen feet nine inches high, whilst the width is only four feet five inches, including a mullion of five inches; and from the Tower to the East end is a greatly conspicuous roof of blue slates. May not posterity animadvert with justice on this inattention to the best Gothic models, and say, that the present age, whilst it possessed the science, was defective in taste ?

Also benches for the children of the National Schools two hundred and eighty sittings, with benches for adults one hundred and twenty sittings, making together seven hundred and six sittings.

At the East end of the parallelogram, under a lower roof, is the Chancel, twenty feet by ten feet six inches ; on each side of which are Clergymen's seats for five persons each. On the South side of the Chancel is the Baptistry, ten feet six inches square, with sittings for twelve persons. On the North side of the Chancel is the Vestry, from which are stairs ascending to the Pulpit, which faces the North division from the Middle aisle, as the Reading Desk does the South division. At the West end is the Steeple, which rises in square seventy-two feet ; this is surmounted by an ornamented battlement five feet high, above which shoot out pinnacles, at the angular points, twelve feet each.

The entrance door is in the South front of the Steeple ; the area within is twelve feet square, opening to the middle aisle ; on the right and left of which opening are the Churchwardens' seats for three persons each, ; and within the wall of the Steeple are winding stairs, leading to the Singers' Gallery, and also to the Belfry, which is calculated to admit six bells ; the Church is also furnished with a large handsome Barrel Organ.

Before the dispersion of the assembly on laying the first stone, a collection was made for the purpose of purchasing Bells, the surplus of the subscriptions having been appropriated to the purchase of a site for the Church, and a Church Yard, and other improvements, as well as to the commencement of a fund for the future endowment of the Curacy. The collection amounted to £21. 7s. 6d.

In the early ages of the Church none could be consecrated without an allotment of House and Glebe, generally made by the Lord of the Manor, who thereby became the Patron; and at the Dedication other individuals sometimes bestowed small parcels of land, which accounts for the distance of Glebe from the Church in many instances.

On Wednesday the 25th of September, 1822, the ceremony of consecration took place at this Church; the day was favourable, and from the best observations it was calculated that near two thousand people were assembled. The Hawarden Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Boydell, of the Manor-Hall, escorted the Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Rector of Hawarden, to Buckley Church; and about eleven o'clock were assembled at the Cross Keys, Lane End, from whence they escorted the venerable and excellent Bishop of Chester, to the Church. His Lordship was received at the Lichgates, by the Rector, from

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## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

whence a procession was formed into the Church, in the following order :—

Clerk of the peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of  
Hawarden,

Registrar of the Diocese,

Apparitor of the peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of  
Hawarden,

Registrar of Hawarden,

Churchwardens of Hawarden, with white wands,

Sidesmen of Hawarden, with white wands,

Right Hon. the Lord Kenyon,

One of the Commissioners for building Churches,

The Lord Bishop of Chester, the Hon. and Rev.

George Neville,

Rev. T. Slade, Rev. G. Pearson, Chaplains to the  
Bishop,

Rev. Hugh Jones, Rev. Henry Jones, Surrogates of  
the Ecclesiastical Court of Hawarden,

Rev. J. Husband, Curate of Buckley Church,

Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Prebendary of Lichfield,

Cavalry dismounted.	Rev. Reg. Heber,	Rev. Mr. Parry,	Cavalry dismounted.
	Rev. the Warden of Ruthin,	Rev. Ll. Lloyd,	
	Rev. C. Mytton,	Rev. W. W. Davies,	
	Rev. R. Howard,	Rev. J. Luxmore,	
	Rev. R. Caton,	Rev. H. Hodgkinson,	
	Rev. C. Clough,	Rev. J. C. Potter,	
	Rev. F. Parkins,	Rev. — Haggitt,	
		Rev. J. Watkins,	

Rev. R. Jones,                      Rev. F. Owens,  
 Rev. Howell Jones,      Rev. R. Eyton,  
 In their Canonicals, &c.

The procession moved into the Church, up the centre aisle, approaching the Altar; the Bishop reading in the most impressive manner, the 24th Psalm, "The Earth is the Lord's," &c. each alternate verse being repeated, in the way of response, by the Clergy. The rails around the Altar were thrown open, and the Bishop took his chair within them, sitting on the right hand, a little in front of the table. The Hon. and Rev. the Rector stood on the left side of the Altar, the Clergy standing in the aisle between the pulpit and the reading desk. The petition for the Consecration was then presented to the Bishop, who handed it to William Ward, Esq. his Registrar, by whom it was read, and afterwards placed upon the table. The service of the day then commenced, the Bishop reading throughout the usual formulary. The Psalms appointed for the day, viz. the 84th, the 122d, and 132d. were then chaunted by the choir, and the first and second Lessons were read by the Rev. H. Jones, Vicar of Northop, and the Rev. John Husband. The Litany was read in the most feeling manner by the Rector, who gave the most powerful effect to that sublime composition. After the ensuing prayers, two verses of the old hundredth psalm were sung, and then the Bishop proceeded to the Communion Service, the epistle be-

ing read by the Rev. Henry Jones, curate of Hawarden. After the Nicene Creed had been read by the Bishop, the instrument of the Act of Consecration was announced by the Registrar of the Diocese, and afterwards signed by the Bishop. F. E. Barker, Esq. the Registrar of Hawarden, then read a protest, signed by the Hon. and Rev. George Neville, the Rector, and by the Hon. Lady Glynne, and the Officers of this peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction, in favor of all those rights which the Rectors, his predecessors, had attached to the living, and reserving to himself all those privileges vested in the Court of Hawarden; notwithstanding the official reception in the Parish, that day, of the Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Rev. Dr. Gardiner now preached the Sermon, taking for his text, the first verse of the 122d psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord." His discourse upon these words was appropriate to the occasion, and suited to arrest the earnest attention of his local audience—he noticed the necessity of a Church in a district so distant from the Parish Church, and in the midst of such an immense population—he lamented that in our Holy Church, built on that faith once delivered by the Saints, schisms had of late grown up, and separations from it had taken place; but he looked with sanguine confidence to that day, when this evil would be lessened and removed; he observed, that the present Church



was erected for the great and good purpose of receiving those who devote themselves to the adoration of Almighty God—for the administration of the Sacraments, for the sacred rites of Baptism and Matrimony, and for the other holy ordinances commanded to be used in the Church : hitherto he apprehended many had been deprived of the means of communing with their God and Saviour ; but hereafter there could be no pretence for saying that the spiritual wants of the District were not supplied. After the Sermon, the Bishop, and the Clergy, in the order of procession before described, proceeded to the church-yard, where his Lordship also performed the rite of consecration.

This ceremony being over, a second collection was made for the bells, which amounted to £85. 15s. 6d. This sum added to the former, produced a total for that purpose of £107. 3s. 0d.

The church is denominated, Saint Matthew's.\*—

\* St. Mathew's day is observed on the 21st of September, the proximity of which to the day of consecration might suggest the choice of calling the New Church after that Saint ; though his claim to precedence in writing the First Gospel may probably have given him a more popular distinction. Of the time of his writing his Gospel, however, there have been various opinions, some fixing it eight years after the ascension, and some thirty. Iræneus the oldest writer on the subject, fixes its date about the year 60 or 64, according as his expression may denote St. Paul's first or second imprisonment at Rome. Doctor Lardner thinks the year 60, and Michaelis joins Iræneus. Now it is not absolutely certain that Jesus Christ was crucified at the age of 33 years. An ingenious explication of

Notwithstanding those deviations from classic taste which have been heretofore noticed, but which are alledged to be the effect of contracted means ; Buckley Church is, in its whole, a handsome edifice, and when viewed from the North-east, or South-east points, where it, in part, loses what is most objectionable, is strikingly pleasing ; and the manner in which the building is executed throughout, is highly honorable to Mr. John Oates, of Halifax, the ingenious architect. It is an ornament to the district in which it stands, and amidst a greatly increased and increasing population, will undoubtedly prove an invaluable blessing, while the preparatory school, under the roof of the Parsonage House, will be the surest means of establishing its success. Its elevated situation renders it an interesting object, not only in its own neighbourhood, but in the surrounding counties, where, though it be but a distant monitor, it must yet impress every thoughtful observer with this comfortable sentiment, that while there is an universal stir for improvement both in art and science, Religion yet raises her venerable head, and towers in the general scene, reminding all of what is MOST MOMENTOUS.

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the 72 weeks in Daniel, by Mr. John Bellamy, lately published, seems to have satisfactorily determined the age of Christ at his crucifixion to have been fifty two years and a half. If this statement be correct, those who assert that it was written 8 years after the ascension, agree with Iræneus, Lardner, and Michaelis ; and those who assert that it was written thirty years after, dating from the commonly accepted age of Christ, at his crucifixion, do not greatly differ. St. Matthew has himself related his call

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Such is Buckley Church, " *Esto perpetua.*"

Mr. Bartholomew Prescott, the author of the " *Inverted Scheme of Copernicus,*" is a native of Buckley Mountain, and the energy with which he has written his book, and the independant spirit with which he has published it, shew at least his own conviction of the truth of his system, and however fallacious its principles may be, his intentions entitle him to notice. His early engagements in a merchant's counting-house, at Liverpool, afforded him leisure for literary improvement, and more particularly for the contemplation of the heavenly bodies, and if his nightly observations of the starry firmament led him to conclude that the apparent motion of all those glorious luminaries round his own planet was real, the idea was natural enough,\* and though he might be possessed of the Newtonian System to direct his researches, yet, his incredulity in that system will find some excuse when we reflect that, after Pythagoras had published his scheme, Plato, Aristotle, and Ptolemy, fell into the same error; and that the mind when once influenced by prejudice, is often so blinded, as not to listen to the suggestions of reason: even Kepler's proportion between the squares of

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to the Apostolic office, Chap. 9th verse 9th—of his extraction there is no certainty; and whether he died a natural death, or suffered martyrdom, is equally doubtful.

\* Even Milton had said,

" These have their course to finish round the earth  
By morrow morning."

the periodical times of the planets, and the cubes of their distances, loses its force, where the principle is adopted, that philosophers have ingeniously invented those times and distances to suit their schemes. Mr. Prescott has indeed wielded his weapons of controversy with the greatest dexterity against Copernicus and Newton, and had they not been protected by the invincible shield of Minerva, they must, of necessity, have been overwhelmed.

The Lane End, distant about half a mile from Buckley Church, is the principal mart of this populous district, where are public-houses, affording the best village accommodations ; and shops, where clothing, groceries, and butchers meat, are always provided to suit the necessities of the neighbourhood.





## **THE PRINCIPAL MANSION HOUSE**

IN THE PARISH, IS

## **HAWARDEN CASTLE,**

*The seat of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. a minor.*

This was formerly called Broadlane Hall, an old family residence, of wood and plaster, the ancient seat of the Ravenscrofts, which became Sir John Glynne's upon his marriage with Honora Conway, the daughter of Henry Conway, Esq. and Honora Ravenscroft. It was taken down by Sir John Glynne, 1752, and rebuilt of bricks. This was a handsome square house, still retaining the name of Broadlane Hall. The building was completed in three years, during which time

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Sir John and his family resided at his house, called Rhyddyn, near Hope, which had been built ann. 1749. In 1804, the turnpike road, which passed under the bridge leading to the Castle, and in front of the house, was altered and turned round the back part of it, enclosing it, with the Castle, in the Park; and from this date and circumstance, it received its present appellation Hawarden Castle. Increase of means carries with it a wish for corresponding appearances, and this also begets a want of increased accommodations. Actuated by these natural prompters, the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, as well from the fashion of the day, as from giving character to the appellation of his mansion, caused the brick erection of his grandfather to be cased with stone, adding, on one side, a grand room, called the Library; and on the other, a range of offices; all in the gothic style, with castellated towers, and completed, the year before his death, a most elegant residence, and suitable to the princely income of its possessor.

“Nunc mea, nunc hujus,  
Sed postea nescio cujus”

On the beautiful lawn in front of the house, a Bow-meeting\* was held August 20th 1819, at which

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\* Archery was not formerly so innocent an amusement. The Norman archers prevailed at the battle of Hastings, 1066. The battles of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were obtained by the same weapons, and of such vital consequence was the art esteemed, that Sir John Fortescue, a judge in

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were present many of the surrounding Nobility and Gentry, clad in the costume of the Society. The Gentlemen in green coats and trowsers with the hat raised in front, and green feathers; and the Ladies, in green stuffs, neatly vandyked at the bottom, and bound with black velvet, wore also appropriate hats and feathers.\* The Butts for the Ladies were at sixty yards distance, and those of the Gentlemen at one hundred yards. The Ladies shot their bolts with more success than the Gentlemen, with the exception of Sir Foster Cunliffe, whom some of the party might recollect an expert marksman almost thirty years before :

the reign of Henry 6th, says, " that the might of the realm of England, standeth upon archery." The invention of gunpowder superseded the use of the arrow in warfare, and about the latter end of the reign of Henry the 8th, archery began to be considered as a pastime only ; though Henry in his interview with Charles the 5th, and Francis the 1st, had for his device an English archer, in a green coat, drawing his arrow up to the head, with this motto, " cui adhæreo, præsest." At different periods since that date the exercise has been held in great estimation, and many societies have been established. In 1763, Targets were erected in Finsbury Fields, where the best shooter was styled Captain for the ensuing year, and the second best was called the Lieutenant. The principal Societies were the Woodmen of Arden,\* the Toxophilite, and the Royal Company of Archers in Scotland. This Company was recognized by King Charles the 2d, anno 1677, who ordered a piece of plate value £20. and called it the Royal Prize, to be given as a reward to the best shooter ; and his late Majesty George the 3d, revived this Royal Prize, which, for the first time, was shot for at Edinburgh, July 28th, 1788. At the commencement of the late long and bloody French War, amusements of this kind ceased ; but are now reviving, and bespeak the happy return of peace and leisure.

\* Arden is the ancient term for a considerable wood. The great wood in Gaul was called by Cæsar and Tacitus, Arduen, and the woods of Caledonia, Arden, by Ossian.

*“Validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus  
Pro se quisque, viri, et depromunt tela pharetris”*

From the verge of the lawn on the West side, rises a lofty mount ornamented with fine trees, through the tops of which are seen the ruins of the castle formerly the residence of the Montalts, and the contemplative mind cannot but associate those barbarous ages, with the present, and weigh the noisy and riotous revelling of the Baron, and his chieftains, with the happy assembly then upon the green, devoid of fear, in perfect liberty, enjoying a reciprocity of sentiment, harmonized by good will, and under the auspices and smiles of the Hon. Lady Glynne, and her rising family; attended by the Rector and his amiable consort, the Honourable Lady Charlotte Neville.

On Tuesday the nineteenth of October following, Prince Leopold, together with Earl Grosvenor, and the Lords, Hill, Belgrave, Wilton, the Honourable T. L. Gower, and many other distinguished personages, honoured Lady Glynne with their company, to breakfast at this delightful Mansion. After breakfast the Prince took a view of the grounds, from the Keep of the Castle, and was pleased to express his high admiration of the romantic and checkered beauties of the surrounding scenery: indeed it is impossible to contemplate it without emotions of pleasure, and



surprize, for, "Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærimus."

Diversified by nature, taste, and art,  
A single site but shows a single part ;  
If from the Gothic Mansion's stately door  
You move a bowshot, the first scene is oer :  
Each step you tread affords a diff'rent view  
And ramble where you will the scene is new :  
So the coy maid half hides, and half reveals,  
Arrests your eye, and then your heart she steals .





## THE RECTORY HOUSE.

This House, in the memory of man, was of small dimensions, though it had been progressively improved, and suited to the income of its day ; for the living in 1750, scarcely amounted to 400*l.* per ann. The increase of the value of land, and the addition of the tithes from the Northside of the River Dee, enabled the late Rev. Stephen Glynne, Rector, to make some valuable improvements, the income having increased to eleven hundred pounds per ann. His successor, the Rev. Randolph Crewe, enjoyed the Rectory thirty three years, but without making much alteration. The present Rector, the Honourable and Rev. George Neville, in the year 1814, added to the house a splendid suit of rooms, and it may now vie with any Rectory House of the present age. The views to the East, North, and North West, are delightful, including

a view of Chester, and other minor objects; also Parkgate, and the entire estuary of the Dee, as far as Hoyle Lake. To keep pace with these improvements, that income which was less than four hundred pounds per ann. has increased, by tithes from the several inclosures of Saltney Marsh, and Broughton Mountain, and the great advance in the value of the produce of lands, to the extraordinary amount of £4,000. per ann.

This large parish is productive of much corn and cheese,\* and a spirit for agricultural improvement had for several years been excited, by the late Sir S. R. Glynne, whose liberality held out encouragement there-to by premiums of plate for the best crops of turnips; for the cleanest and best worked fallows; and for the best drained lands, and whose sentiment at the annual distribution of those prizes was "Live and let live."† Under such a landlord, a spirit of emulation gradually diffused itself through the whole parish, and would have rendered it an example worthy the imitation of the neighbouring parishes; but this worthy man died at Nice, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the fifth day of March, 1815, at the early age of thirty five years.

"Nec pietas moram

Afferet indomita—morti—

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens

Uxor."

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\* At Mr. Boydell's, the Manor Hall, alone, are usually made ten Tons annually.

† This appears to be a parody upon Mr. Wesley's "think and let think."

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

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*“ Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri  
Ægroto domini deduxit corpore febres.”*

Notwithstanding this unfortunate event, improvements have still continued under his representatives, and the parish of Hawarden, containing within itself every thing necessary for human support, is, at present, for richness of soil, respectability of tenantry, local advantages, beauty of scenery, and extensive prospects, almost unrivalled in his Majesty's dominions.

That it is the business of both Landowner and Landholder to contribute as much as possible to the more abundant produce of the soil, is beyond all doubt. Amongst the Israelites of old, from the heads of the tribe of Judah, to the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin, they were generally husbandmen; and it was an established maxim of Xenophon, that where agriculture succeeded prosperously, the arts thrived; but where otherwise, the reverse. The Kings of the ancient Persians once every month, laid aside their grandeur to eat with husbandmen, to shew their approval of, and the estimation in which they held agriculture; and an approximation to this practice, has within the last forty years in this country, highly contributed to agricultural improvement. The nobility and gentry, have met their tenantry, at appointed seasons, and at such meetings have adopted from experiment, implements of husbandry better calculated to

expedite the effectual working of corn-land—have ascertained the best rotation of crops—have introduced into each variety of soil its most appropriate artificial grasses; and have, through the medium of valuable premiums, greatly improved the breed of cattle; so that this country will undoubtedly in a few years exhibit husbandry in a higher degree of perfection than it has ever reached in any other. This art or science of agriculture—

*“Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque,  
Æque neglectum pueris sanibusque nocebit.”*

It was a maxim of the Flemings to make a farm resemble a garden, by keeping the lands clean and in fine tilth; and this is a principle which should always occupy a niche in every farmer's mind.

*‘One year's seeding, makes seven years' weeding;  
But one year's good weeding may prevent seeding.’*

In the Saxon manuscript, noted page 3d, many of the names of the jurymen are still common in the parish, and that of most influence seems to have been Corbin of the Gate. This house probably received its name from its proximity to the gateway leading to the Castle, whilst it was held by the Lords of Teglengl under the Mercian Kings; and if there be any truth in the manuscript, it is a very singular instance of possession, that a freehold of about thirty acres of land, should have retained its name, and been possess-

ed, and occupied, without any material diminution or increase, through a period of more than 870 years, by the same family, and which might probably have continued through many succeeding generations ; but the late possessor, has broken through this long line of Corbin succession, by passing over two brothers, and willing the Estate to his third sister, Mrs. Wittingham, and her heirs.

From the verdict passed upon Holy Rood, page 3d, the natives have obtained the trite appellation of "Hawarden Jews ;" but cruelty makes no part of their character ; for, except the solitary instance of the stranger murdered upon Saltney Marsh, so far back as the year 1740, there is no other instance upon record, within the precincts of the Parish ; and in this transaction, neither blame nor suspicion attached to any of the Parishioners ; and from the following petition, it would appear that atrocious crimes were very unfrequent even in the county :—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury ; the humble petition of Ralph Griffiths, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Flint, for the present year 1769, concerning the execution of Edward Edwards, for Burglary,

SHEWETH,

That your petitioner was at great difficulty and expense, by himself and his clerks, and other messengers,

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

and agents he employed in journies to Liverpool and Shrewsbury, to hire an executioner; the convict being a native of Wales, it was almost impossible to procure any of that country to undertake the execution.

£. s. d.

To travelling and other expenses upon that occasion . . . . . 15 10 0

A man at Salop, engaged to do this business; gave him in part 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

Two men for conducting him, and for their search of him in his deserting from them on the road, and charges for enquiring after another executioner, 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* . . . . . 9 15 0

After much trouble and expense, John Babington, a convict in the same prison with Edwards, was by means of his wife, prevailed upon to execute his fellow prisoner; gave the wife 6*l.* 6*s.* and to Babington 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* . . . . . 12 12 0

Paid for erecting a gallows, materials, and labour, a business very difficult to be done in this county . . . . . 4 12 0

For the hire of a cart to convey the body, and for the burial 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and for other assistance, trouble and petty expenses on this occasion, at least 5*l.* . . . . . 7 10 0

Which humbly hope your Lordships will allow your Petitioner, who, &c. &c. £49 19. 0

Whilst unconnected with strangers, the natives seem to have possessed an extraordinary simplicity of manners, and their principal amusement was the Wylva.\* This was a frequent evening meeting during the summer months of the young of both sexes, in a given district; and there were six or seven such meeting places: here they danced round a pole, sang, and made merriment of various sort; while instances of bastardy, or other impropriety, were seldom heard of; but, the introduction of strangers to the mines, and many of them hackneyed in vicious habits, acquired in the populous district of the Staffordshire collieries, soon undermined, and obliterated this ancient and primeval practice, and assemblies of men at public houses, succeeded the usual mixed assemblies upon the green; and cottage innocence, and comfort gradually sunk into poverty, wretchedness, and discontent. However there appears in the present age, a general stir for the improvement of the lower classes of the people, and our clergy seem aware of the necessity of a strict discharge of their clerical duties; and as additional Churches and Chapels are about to be erected in populous parishes (a blessing which this parish has already received,) they will have an opportunity of correcting, by their example and precepts, those inordinate habits which have become so general; and that they may succeed to the glory of God, and the

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\* In the Neighbourhood is a hill still called the Wylva Hill.



good of mankind, must be the hope and wish of every good man.

There are three Brooks in the parish, viz. Wepre Brook, the New Inn's Brook, and Broughton Brook. Wepre Brook rises on or near Buckley Mountain, forms the Western boundery line of the parish, and after washing the foot of Ewloe Castle, discharges itself into the estuary of the Dee, near Wepre Hall. The second rises near Farmstile in the same neighbourhood, and passing under the New Inn's Bridge, falls into Wepre Brook a little below Ewloe Castle. Broughton Brook rises in Pentrobin, and flowing through Tinker's Dale, near the site of the late smelting-house, and under Hawarden Castle, crosses the Turnpike road at Broughton Bridge, and thence flowing through the Manor Hall farm yard, into the Saltney main drain, discharges itself through a sluice into the River Dee.

In Aston Lane is a very fluent spring, probably rising from the Aston coal level, strongly chalybeate.

There are also three quarries of Free-stone, one near the New Inn's Bridge, the other in Pentrobin, near the Mill, and a third lately discovered, from which have been raised the stones used in building the new Church.

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

Salmon forty years ago sold at 2d per lb., and tradition says, that forty years prior to that date, servants objected to eating it, more than twice a week: it sells (1822) early in the season for three or four shillings per lb. and seldom for less than one shilling and sixpence.

There are two Fairs for cattle, &c. held annually, viz. on the twenty-eighth day of April, and on the twenty-second day of October.

There are two charitable or friendly Societies, called the Hawarden and Ewloe Clubs, the former consisting of about 600 members, and the latter of about 500 members: also a third has lately commenced.

In the fifth annual report of the Chester Savings Bank, is the following remark. "The Hawarden Branch, in our last report, had remitted 4849*l.* 13*s.* the amount now (September 3d. 1822) in favor of that Branch is 6866*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* being an increase of 2016*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* during the last year."

There are two Societies for the prosecution of Felons.

	£.	s.	d.
Poor's Rate 1800, 960 <i>l.</i> deduct }			
County rate 54 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>	905	4	0½

## HISTORY OF HAWARDEN.

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	£.	s.	d.
Poor's Rate 1820, 2135 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> de- duct County rate 293 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> bal. }	1842	9	7
Increase of Poor's Rate in 20 yrs.	937	5	6½
Increase of County Rate in 20 yrs.	238	14	0

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Perhaps it may not be deemed irrelevant in conclusion, to notice that distinguished character the late Mr. Alderman John Boydell. He was born January 19th, 1719, at Dorrington, in Shropshire, of which place his grandfather was Vicar, and afterwards Rector of Mableton in Derbyshire. His father, Mr. Josiah Boydell, was a Land Surveyor, who soon after the year 1730, removed with his family to Broadlane, under the auspices of Sir John Glynne, Bart. His son John he intended to bring him up to his own profession, and therefore instructed him in the practice of Land Surveying; but the young man having accidentally met with a view of Hawarden Castle, drawn by Mr. Baddeley, and having often compared it on the spot, with the Ruin itself, was so struck with its exact representation, that it left an indelible impression upon his mind, and he at length determined to quit his father, and to risk his future fortune on the graver. To accomplish this end, he walked up to London, at the age of twenty-one, and engaged himself an apprentice to Mr. Toms, the artist, who had engraved the

Picture, which had afforded him so much pleasure. His first work after quitting his apprenticeship, was published in 1745, and consisted of six Landscapes designed, and engraved by himself, and sold at the low price of one shilling; but the performance was so generally approved, as to pay him well for his labour. The contemplative mind of Mr. Boydell, now saw with astonishment the vast sums that were drawn out of this country by French artists, and determined to avert if possible, the continuance of what he termed a National disgrace, and found in Woollett a genius suited to his projects: he therefore gave him the greatest encouragement, and paid him far beyond his expectations for his performances. By such acts of liberality, and by unceasing perseverance, he had the happiness to turn the scale in favour of his native country, and large sums were brought into the kingdom for the productions of artists in the English School, under the patronage of this worthy man: he may therefore be styled the father of the Arts in Great Britain, and he rendered more service towards their perfection than the whole order of Nobility put together. His merits were rewarded with wealth and honours. He discharged the offices of Alderman, and Sheriff of the city of London, with deserved praise; and in the year 1791, was elected Lord Mayor; the First Magistrate of perhaps the first City in the World. He died honored and lamented in year the 1804, and of his age 84.

As a contrast to this deserving character, this parish offers another in the celebrated Lady Hamilton. She was, on her first entrance into service, a nurse maid to the late Mrs. Thomas\* of Hawarden, the worthy sister of the worthy Alderman just noted; from such a situation, by elegance of person, and by abilities for intrigue and fashion, she became, at last, the Lady of Sir William Hamilton, his Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Naples, and the friend and familiar of the Neapolitan Queen. Such an exalted station, had she possessed virtuous principles, would have reflected honour upon her sex; but loose habits soon rendered her neglected, and despised; and she died miserable, and in extreme poverty. Of these celebrated, but opposite characters, let our youth of both sexes make a proper use: they stand as examples to copy or avoid. We see One resting on the solid basis of virtuous industry, and pointing out to the wise and good, the way that leads to riches, to honors, and to Heaven; while the Other, raised high upon the gorgeous, but uncertain seat of momentary favour, is soon hurled

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\* Mrs. Thomas, relict of the late Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Surgeon, lived to the age of 82 nearly, and died Sept. 30th, 1821. She left two surviving sons, and four daughters. The eldest son, Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esq. is that celebrated Surgeon, in Leicester Place, London. Of Mrs. Thomas, it may be truly said, that she died resigned and happy, and met the Divine dispensation with that Christian calmness, and serenity, which bespoke feelings of hope arising from the retrospection of a well spent life. She was a frugal and affectionate wife, a prudent and indulgent mother, and her large family reaped the benefit of her good sense—her long experience, and her amiable example.

down into the obscurity from whence she arose ; but without that self approval, and that self satisfaction, which ever attend a virtuous life in the lowest and obscurest walks of humanity.

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Note omitted at page 11 on "Inq. 34. Edward III."

\* The records preserved in the Tower of London, and entitled "Inquisitiones post mortem," are sometimes also called Escheats, and commence with the early part of the reign of Henry III. The late Mr. Astle, keeper of the records in the Tower, says "These Records are preserved in bundles chronologically arranged; they were taken by virtue of Writs directed to the Escheators of each county or district, to summon a Jury, on oath, who were to inquire what lands any person died vested of, and by what services they held the same, and who was next heir, and what was his age, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. They also show whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien, in either of which cases they were seized into the King's hands. These Inquisitions showed likewise the quantity and quality and value of the lands of which each tenant died vested, and they are the best evidences of the descents of families and properties.

"Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum" are records commencing with the reign of Edward II. 1317. They were taken by virtue of Writs directed to the Escheators of each county, where any grant of a Market, Fair, or other privilege, or licence of alienation of lands, was solicited, to inquire by a Jury whether such grant or alienation was prejudicial to the King or others, in case the same should be made.





## **THE POSTSCRIPT,**

CONTAINING

REMARKS,

*And a brief Retrospective View of the Three principal  
Features*

IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.

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THIS MEMOIR commences in a very important Era. Charlemagne was then pursuing his conquests, and adding to his dominions all Germany, and the greatest part of Italy, and was crowned Emperor of the West, anno 800. At his Court resided for sometime, Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who probably there imbibed the notion of reducing the other Kingdoms of the Heptarchy under his own

power, he being the sole descendant of the first Saxon Monarchs ; a circumstance that might greatly facilitate the extension of his conquests. In this struggle the Welsh had some share for espousing the cause of the Britons in Devon and Cornwall. In 827, the Saxon Heptarchy was dissolved, and Egbert became sole Monarch of England. About 870 Roderic the Great, King of Wales, divided his dominions between his three sons, which divisions were Demetia or South Wales ; Povesia or Powisland, and Venedotia or North Wales ; to the latter of which, as has been observed, succeeded Anarawd. After continual broils and dissensions between the Danes and the English, from Egbert to Edmund Ironside, a space of about one hundred and ninety years, the kingdom submitted to the Danes, under Canute ; who, in the course of fifty years, were obliged to submit in their turn to the superior prowess of the Normans, 1066. From the time of the division of Wales, between the sons of Roderic, the Welsh were seldom without internal dissensions, which at times shook their several Principalities, and their disputes after the Norman succession, with the English Kings, ended in the loss of the Whole.

By an enactment of Henry the 8th, Welshmen were to have the same liberties, as others the King's subjects, and their lands were inheritable according to the English tenures, and rules of descent, and the laws of



England, and no others were to be used in Wales. It has been seen that when Hugh Lupus parcelled out his vast grant amongst his Norman Barons, that Hawarden and its Castle Montalt, were bestowed upon Hugh Fitz Norman, whose nephew assumed the name of his Castle, and that the Montalts possessed it till the death of the last Robert, who through want of issue, settled it, and its appurtenances, upon Isabella the Queen Mother, who conveyed it to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. From the Montacutes, it passed through the Nevilles, to the Stanleys, afterwards Earls of Derby, and from the Stanleys, by purchase, to Serjeant Glynne.

Of the Church of Hawarden we have early mention after the Conquest, though a particular account of its Rectors, from the first to the last of the Montalts, is not ascertainable. It would appear reasonable to suppose, that William de Montalt, the third son of Robert and Leucha de Montalt, who was Incumbent of Neston, was also the Rector of Hawarden, when he joined his Mother, and eldest brother, in bestowing the Church of Neston, upon the Monastery of St. Werburg, in Chester, 1180: Robert de Montalt, the succeeding brother, confirmed this grant; but his son Roger de Montalt afterwards forcibly possessed himself of the said Church, and presented it to his youngest son Ralph de Montalt, who, in all probability, was then Rector of Hawarden, and the person to whom

the Monastery of St. Werburgh resigned, for ever, the Tenth thereof, as well as a pension of five marks annually for the Church of Neston. William de Montalt may therefore be considered as the first known Rector, anno 1180, and his great Nephew, Ralph de Montalt, as his successor, sometime after the year 1200. Of the succeeding Rectors, till the Church was possessed by the Derby family, the account is to be met with in the Litchfield Register. The first Rector, of their appointment, according to the Chester Register, appears to have been Randolph Pool, Rector of Hawarden and Neston, 1537, a connexion which seems to verify the above conclusions, respecting William and Ralph de Montalt. Of the Rectors from this period to the Great Rebellion, Dr. Philips appears to be the only one of distinction, as a learned and pious man ; at least there is nothing upon record to justify a competition with this distinguished Divine. Of the Rectors who succeeded the Rebellion, Laurence Fogg appears to have acted with the sincerity and honesty of a sound Divine ; who upon the score of his religious principles, would sooner yield up his Rectory than conform to admissions which he, in his conscience, could not approve. This honest perseverance, when his riper judgment convinced him of his error, led to his re-admission into the Church, and to his preferment ; which he enjoyed to extreme old age. His brother and successor Orlando Fogg, is distinguished for maintaining the integrity of the exempt

jurisdiction of his court, against the attempts of the Ecclesiastical court of Chester. The like firmness was also shown by Dr. Percival, and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, in their respective Rectorships. Doctor Price erected the Lichgates at *his own expense*, which still remain as a token of his disposition to improvement, and an example to future Rectors ; but an inclination to the improvement of Church Estates, wherein there is but a life interest, shows itself only in those who have a correct feeling for religious Institutions, and the principle which gave them birth—in those who consider themselves instruments in the hand of Providence to forward in every possible way, the accomplishments of His divine purpose, both by precept, and example, and by the maintenance and improvement of those Estates with which they are intrusted, and by which they are supported, for the discharge of those purposes ; and where there is ability, and this inclination does not appear, the trouble of drawing the inference may be easily excused.

Rector Williams, it has been seen, rendered himself very conspicuous, both in a political and a religious view : Politics and Religion are too heterogeneous to amalgamate, and the Rector's interference, as to the Pretender, was attended with disgrace ; whilst his religious severity, if the term can be admitted, served only to show how slowly the mild precepts of the Gospel had gained upon Puritan austerity, and what little

effect they had then wrought even upon Professors of the Establishment. To have excited the admiration of present and future readers, by more interesting and more extended biographical notices, would have been highly gratifying, for humanity rejoices in the contemplation of men,

“ Prov'd by the ends of being, to have been.”

OF THE PARISH IN GENERAL.—Whatever might have been its early political or ecclesiastical state—its agriculture, and commerce seem to have been at a very low ebb. Notwithstanding its intrinsic and native riches, it was, as it were, an isolated district, scarcely to be denominated Welsh, or English. Being early overrun, and settled by the Saxons, its population retained much of their manners and customs, though cut off, by the intervening estuary of the Dee, from an easy communication with their Chester neighbours; and again unconnected with Wales, through want of a familiar knowledge of its language. These circumstances were a great bar to improvement in any way, for it is intercourse with others, that enlarges our understandings, softens our manners, harmonizes our minds, and familiarizes us to mixed events, whose collision strikes out new ideas, and prepares us for new adventures. Accordingly the silting up of the River Dee rendering the supply of coals at Chester from the Welsh coast, more precarious, the opening

of the New Cut afforded a more easy communication, and invited strangers of more experience than the natives, to open coal pits, and hazard their capital upon prospects so alluring to active and speculative minds. From this beginning, naturally arose the value of property, and with that, an inclination still to improve it. The New Hall, at Broadlane, rose up under the auspices of Sir John Glynne, and this probably led to the more immediate improvement of the Church; for, in a few years afterwards, the Trustees of Hawarden, beautified the interior, as has been recorded. Next followed the improvement of the Town, and the Rectory House; and, finally, the inclosure of Saltney Marsh, which gave full scope to the industry, and talent of the Agriculturist.

These are the sources which have progressively led to rouse the energies, and advance the means, of the Parishioners; and the effects are as natural, as expected; and to trace these has been a task, neither unpleasant, nor, it is hoped, useless, as it tends to enlarge the acquisition of useful knowledge.





## AN APPENDIX,

*Containing a remonstrance against the mutilation of*

**HAWARDEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL;**

**WITH**

**OBSERVATIONS UPON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN GENERAL.**

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On the 13th day of November, 1820, a Meeting of the Feoffees, was held in the Vestry Room of Hawarden Church, for the purpose of altering the heretofore described School, and the Meeting having been adjourned one fortnight, I sent the following remonstrance to be read at the said adjournment, being at that time confined to my house, by Rheumatism.

GENTLEMEN,

On Sunday the 28th of October, 1820, notice was given in the Church, for a meeting of the Feoffees, to be held in the Vestry, on the 13th of November following—pending the time between the notice, and the day of meeting, the ancient door-way of the School was blocked up, and another opened in a situation that even the eye of inexperience must condemn. No Architect from the time of Vetruvius to Mr. Pórdón, could have fixed the doorway in a better place than it originally occupied, whether for convenience, comfort, or a free and healthy circulation of air, which is an indispensable requisite in a School-room ; but if the occupant of that Room chuse to sit in or near the doorway, he must of course find it uncomfortable in cold and inclement weather ; but this singularity can be no excuse for removing the door, and altering the constitution of the School. Now, I conceive, that sophistry itself could invent, but one excuse for such an act ; and *that*, upon the score of increased light. There was, it is true, upon the building of the School-House, a window blocked up at the West end, but which, from circumstances, was not productive of much light ; this, however, would have been more than recovered, by lowering the sill of the next South window eighteen or twenty inches ; and that at a trifling expense. This done, and a narrow doorway opened for egress to the offices near the bottom of the South side,

would have obviated every complaint ; the light would have been quite sufficient ; the situation for the Master would have been warmer than formerly, from the dry and comfortable air of the adjoining House ; the little door would have led to the offices, and runagate boys would have been prevented frequent absence, from a suspicion of the Master's observation through the lowered window, and the front door being locked, during School-time, would have kept the children out of the Church Yard.

The brick wall on the South side, being a new and substantial fence to the freehold, could not, in my judgment, be *removed, even under the authority of the Feoffees, without substituting another of equal strength and durability.* A Trustee is to protect, and not expose the property he has in trust. The fence was calculated to last for ages, and to protect that generously bestowed passage *made and enclosed under the eye and sanction of the Rector and Patron*, the very same security on which the School House stands, it also being built upon the Glebe ; and what is all this hazard of the integrity of the freehold for ? to prevent the expense of a few loads of bricks, and to exhibit the anomaly of carrying away the materials that protected one part of the property (and it would seem even to relinquish that property) to improve another part : it is like taking the lap of a coat to mend the body.

To these mutilations of the freehold, I cannot, I



dare not, subscribe ; because it would be a dereliction of duty as a Trustee ; I therefore take this method of expressing my dissent,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

RICHARD WILLETT.

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The foregoing remonstrance having been disregarded, I have thought it necessary to draw up the following observations respecting Grammar Schools ; being unwilling to incur the charge of singularity, or to leave behind me an impression, that my remonstrance proceeded only from a want of due consideration.

It is scarcely to be credited, that any body of Trustees, would attempt to mutilate, or, under any qualification whatever, to impair, that almost sacred edifice, a Grammar School ; particularly those, whom gratitude should compel to forward and cherish the intentions of the generous Donor.

The Universities, before the 12th century, were called Studies, and the necessity of learning, for religious purposes, as well as other useful knowledge, was then so evident and pressing, that the families of Bishops were the chief seminaries, and Bishops

themselves frequently the chief teachers. These avocations, however, were incompatible with the more important duties of the highest dignitaries of the Church, and therefore other learned men were selected for discharging those very necessary duties, for which, certain Estates or *Prebends* were granted to them for support, and being settled in all Cathedrals, they had the power to grant licenses to, and superintend the School Masters throughout the Diocese. About the middle of the reign of Henry 6th. Learning in this country, was very respectable, but soon after his marriage with Margaret of Valois, whose ambition fomented and increased the troubles of the kingdom, the Schools, then chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions, fell very much into decay, and in proportion to their decay, ignorance prevailed; but Learning revived with the return of more tranquil days, and it is generally allowed that our Grammar Schools, which had increased, (Henry 7.) and were then increasing, led, as elementary Institutions, to the spread of general knowledge, and were, under divine Providence, the principal means of bringing about the completion of the Reformation; for the extension of literary acquirements was the only head to be opposed to the errors of the Church of Rome.

The term "Grammar School," in the present day, seems to be somewhat problematical, or at least depressed in character; for in many instances it is used

to a mere English School. In its better times, it was an Elementary School, where youth were taught the rudiments of Greek and Latin, with their exemplification in the minor classics, as preparatory to their entrance at College, which, prior to the reign of Charles 2d, and many years afterwards, was at an early age. Grammar School, therefore, was a very appropriate term, and except through extreme ignorance, cannot now mislead.

Without considering those Schools that were prior to Henry the 7th, there were founded in his reign about sixteen ; and in that of his son Henry the 8th, about fifty-eight ; also in that of Edward the 6th, about forty ; in that of Mary the 1st, about sixteen ; and in that of Elizabeth, when the reformation was completed, about ninety-five.

The Grammar School of Hereford, was founded so far back as the reign of Richard 2d, 1384, but there is little upon record concerning it, till the reign of Edward 6th, when it appears to have been much reduced. Edward issued an Injunction, that, “ In every Cathedral Church, where no Grammar School is founded already *within the close*, nor hath any such *near unto it adjoining*, founded already by any person, The King’s Majesty willeth, *that of the common lands and revenues of that Church, shall be ordained, kept, and maintained perpetually, a Free Grammar*

*School,"* and when Queen Elizabeth found that this Injunction had not been carried into effect at Hereford, she commanded a School to be erected at the *West end of the Cathedral*. Perhaps reason and religious motive could not have been exercised to more real advantage to the end proposed, than in the production and adoption of this plan. Grammar Schools being erected within the closes of Cathedrals, and within the precincts of Church Yards, received that parish protection which they might otherwise not have done. By such a plan they were brought under the immediate inspection of the Churchwardens, who are generally Trustees for the time being, and the necessary repairs were a matter of course; where it has been otherwise, the buildings in many instances have been suffered to fall into decay, and the Endowments have been embezzled by those very individuals, who were bound in honor and conscience to have directed them to their proper use. Mr. Ledsham, in his Will, makes no request for permission to build a Grammar School in the West corner of Hawarden Church Yard; there was no necessity, Royal Authority and example ensured the execution of his design, and the building was completed under the Rectorship of Dr. John Philips, then Bishop of Man.\* In the reign of James 1st, about thirty-six Grammar

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\* In the bequest of personalty to establish a School, it was not necessary to purchase land to give effect to the Testator's design, for the Master might teach in the Church.

Schools were founded ; In that of Charles 1st, thirty ; In that of Charles 2d, forty ; In that of James 2d, two ; In that of William and Mary, twelve ; Of Anne, six ; Of George 1st, two ; Of George 2d, two ; Of George 3d, one ; these numbers are as correct as I am at present able to make them. Such a falling off of charities for this purpose since the reign of Charles 2d, is very remarkable, and their perverted uses, through the neglect or ignorance of Trustees, can be the only assignable cause. In some places the buildings have been suffered to dilapidate, and the Estates with which they were endowed, applied, if at all, to foreign purposes—others have been in part robbed of their privileges and incomes, and so reduced as to derange, and almost nullify the intentions of the Donor—the Endowments of others furnish houses and salaries for Masters and Ushers where there is not a single boy educated—others are converted into Schools upon Dr. Bell's plan to instruct the lowest classes of children in A, B, C, and the four first rules of Arithmetic—others, where the writer has known the Pupils to write Latin and Greek Odes, are dwindled into Schools for mere English instruction ; whilst others, alas ! are mutilated and disposed of as convenience or other motive may suggest, and even their ancient and long accustomed avenues are denied.

After these general observations, it may, perhaps, be necessary to point out two or three particular instances,

corroborative of that palpable neglect and injustice practised upon the Founders of these Institutions.

The Free Grammar School of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, where that great Philanthropist, the late Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. was educated, yields, as is said, an annual rental of from £1,000 to 1,200; two thirds of which belong to the Master, and one third to the Usher; the School is not only open to Parish Boys, but to any others, and the late Master, the Rev. Mr. Baskett, had from forty to fifty boys, but it is stated, 1818, there were only two or three Town Boys, and no aliens, and it has been publicly declared that the lower School-room is used as a saw-pit and barn; and that the Master has not attended for the last twelve months; and that the Usher being deaf, the children have been necessarily sent to other Schools.

The Funds of the Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge, in Kent, had for a series of years been appropriated, by the 'Skinners' Company, to other uses; but the Lord Chancellor confirmed a decree against the Company, Michaelmas 1821, and the Charity now possesses more than £4,000. per ann. with arrears amounting to almost £10,000. Of this extraordinary income, the Master wishes to claim 3,000l. per ann. and the Usher 1,000l. per ann.; how preposterous! unless there were proportionate service. The pious Founder had in view the

education of the rising generation, and that commensurate with the means of affording it; and tho' he termed it a Grammar School, he could never mean to preclude any further or better instruction, whether in language or science, if his bequests should be adequate; and this must be the spirit of every like charity, whatever may be the letter of the Indenture; and however much the revenues from accidental causes may increase, the School or Schools should increase in proportion, and should the income be yet more than adequate to Grammar School Instruction within any prescribed limit, it might then add the further benefit of Fellowships and Exhibitions, at the Universities. How this immense income is to be applied, sub judice lis est.

The Free Grammar School of Highgate is more richly endowed than that of Harrow, and it is said to be capable of educating 150 boys. The Manor was left by the Bishop of London, to Sir Roger Cholmondeley, personally, and Sir Roger founded this School himself; but the Governors of late, alas the principle! were about to appropriate the funds to the building of a Chapel, and a Bill was this year (1822) brought into Parliament for that purpose. It was there argued that it was the duty of that House to carry the Will of the Founder into execution, for that the property had been substantially bequeathed for a Grammar School, and not to erect a Chapel, or

found a National School. Will posterity believe that in this School the Sexton and Grave diggers are said to be the only Preceptors.

Can we now wonder that charitable impulses should not be directed to these ends, when neither the Will of the Donor, nor the interest of the Parish is consulted? The Wisdom of past ages planted these useful charities in Church Yards; the reformed Church having separated from the See of Rome, where could her infant Pupils be better taught than under her own view? and where could those Pupils be more influenced than within the pale, and in the continual presence of their mother Church? Is the necessity done away with? I fear not. Protestantism is divided into so many Separatists and Sectaries, that these embryo Institutions are now, as necessary as formerly to support and ensure the Establishment—they originated in reason and good sense, and if properly supported, would continue, as they have always done under encouragement, their good effects. To what then shall we ascribe the neglect of them? To what, the defacing them, and rendering them uncomfortable either to the Master or the Scholar? Is the Church ashamed of the Nursery which supplies her strength? Do not Dissenters see the advantage of such a plan, and place their Seminaries frequently in their very Chapels? “Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart



from it"—but, in these instances, Scripture, and the wisdom of ages built upon that basis, are in modern comprehensions, but vanity and vexation of spirit.

Again, it is argued that the Church-yard should be retired.—In country places, Church-yards generally are so, and therefore the better suited to contemplation and study, and any improper use of them, of whatever complexion, it rests with the Master to correct. If we go back to remoter ages, such seclusion was never thought of; nay, the traveller was frequently arrested in his progress, by an invocation to stop, and contemplate his mortality upon the tomb-stone; and let not this practice be contemned as either barbarous, or unwholesome, for Jacob buried his wife Rachel in the highway leading from Bethel to Bethlehem, which was the high road thro' the south western extremity of Canaan to Egypt, and he placed a pillar upon her grave, which remained as a "Memento mori" till after the time of Moses, a space of at least 200 years, and was, no doubt, often crowded round, not only by men, women, and children, but by their asses, mules, and other beasts of burden, and that, without any notion of impropriety. St. George's—the principal Church in Liverpool, is built in the middle of the Market-place, and the vaults under the edifice contain the remains of the most distinguished personages; while the narrow terrace round the Church is supported by arches which afford conveniences for the market people, such as

butchers, fruiterers, &c. and this, without exciting any distressful feelings—are the Clergy and Inhabitants of this, the second town in the Empire, devoid of common understanding, and the natural impulses of sensibility? Common sense enters her protest against such a charge, therefore, the conclusions deducible from the foregoing observations are,

1st. That preventing the ancient approach to a Grammar School, through the Church-yard, after an usage of more than 200 years, is in face of the statute, and therefore illegal.

2dly. That cutting off, contracting, or otherwise, diminishing the boundaries and privileges of a Charitable Institution is unjust, and

3dly. That either the one or the other, as preventive of the full intentions of the generous Donor, is ungrateful.

It has been heretofore shown that Mr. Ledsham's legacy when left, brought in 30*l.* per ann. which, at the present period, would be more than equal to 60*l.* per ann. a charity in its extent, and utility, far surpassing any thing that the great Proprietors of land in the parish ever contributed from the days of the Conqueror, to the present time. X

Our reason then, as well as justice, which should

X A National School under the patronage of the Hon & Rev. Geo. Peck  
Rector was, when this Book was written in its infancy; it was then supported  
was afterwards established by the Hon Lady of the Manor - both are now  
afford instruction to Boys & Girls. In addition to the usual  
giving instruction a very liberal sum of money is annually  
"in clothing & reward the deserving Scholars."

ever influence its motives, alike urge us to the encouragement and support of these useful, and, in many instances, efficient Institutions ; and they would doubtless be generally efficient if their Trustees faithfully and conscientiously discharged their duties ; and a very learned and distinguished Writer of the present day (to whose lucubrations I am greatly indebted) has freely and honestly declared, “ that it is high time that something should be done to stop the havoc of ignorant and fanatic Trustees, before they impair those venerable Institutions, the Grammar Schools.”

The Compiler trusts that he has now furnished a faithful and honest Memoir of every interesting matter and circumstance which he has discovered relating to his Parish ; and in discharging his office he can confidently assert, that he has neither disguised facts nor suppressed documents ; and whilst he has endeavoured to expose and correct error, he has refused no degree of merit its share of approbation, and this, in his judgement, is the paramount duty of every

COMPILER.



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*Conclusion of the Memoir.*

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FINIS.



## A FLINTSHIRE FARMER'S FAILURE.

At Chester Bankruptcy Court yesterday, before Mr. Registrar Giles, John Darbyshire, farmer, Tower Ash, Hawarden, appeared for his public examination. The liabilities expected to rank amount to £636, and the assets to £216, leaving a deficiency of £419. The debtor attributed his failure to losses in farming. Fourteen years ago he succeeded his father at Tower Ash Farm, having at the time a capital of £650, while his wife had £400, which she put in the business. In addition to working the farm the debtor had been engaged at the Sandycroft Foundry as an engineer. Of his liabilities £157 was stated to be due to money lenders, and the Official Receiver believed that £273 was in respect of loans. Replying to the Assistant Official Receiver (Mr. W. G. Williams) the debtor stated that the £650 with which he started business was a legacy left him by his uncle, who died in 1880. His father, upon his retirement from farming in 1887, became part proprietor of a colliery at Coed Talon, but the speculation proved a bad one, and he lost his money, ultimately dying through worry and misfortune. The debtor admitted that he had been insolvent for the last three years. The farm was in a very poor condition when he took possession of it, owing to a wet harvest-time and depreciation in value of his live stock he lost £100 the first year. He had lost about £100 every year since. He admitted that he had spent much of his time in fishing and shooting, and had done a little betting, though he had never won or lost £10 by betting. In reply to Mr. Brassey, the debtor denied that he received about £2,000 from his uncle or that his wife had £1,000.—Mr. Brassey: Is it not a fact that at the time you started at this farm you were spending too much time about the country and not doing your work?—The Debtor: I may have done.—Mr. Brassey: You really thought you were independent, and did not care so much about your work?—The Debtor: I may have done.—The examination was adjourned, and debtor was ordered to furnish an account of his transactions with the money lenders.

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